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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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UNITY CONFERENCE

SOCIALIST AND SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY COMMITTEES CONSIDER THE QUESTION.

Minutes of the First Meeting of the Conference, as Adopted by the Second Meeting, and Ordered Sent to the Socialist Press for Publication.

The first meeting of the conference committees, elected by the Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey, was held at Socialist Party headquarters, Newark, Sunday, Dec. 17, 1905.

The Socialist Party committee consisted of: Headley, Keihn, and Reilly, from Hudson County; James, Killingbeck, and Green, from Essex County; Glanz, Haech, and Gregory, from Passaic County; Brechschneider, Cassat and Wilson, from Union County.

The Socialist Labor Party committee consisted of: Eck, Jacobs, and Hossack, from Hudson County; Quinlan, Johnson, and Rapp, from Essex County; Frueh, Smithers and Romary, from Passaic County; Bernhard Burgholz, Fallath, and McGarry, from Union County.

Killingbeck of the Socialist Party called the meeting to order. Organization was perfected by electing Headley, of the Socialist Party, as chairman, and Frueh, of the Socialist Labor Party, as vice-chairman, of the Conference.

Two official secretaries were elected: Reilly, for the Socialist Party, and Hossack, for the Socialist Labor Party.

Rules to govern the proceedings were adopted. They provide: for opening the sessions at 2 p. m. and closing at 5 p. m.; that if any members cannot be present, alternates regularly elected, may serve; for limiting discussion to members of Conference Committees unless by vote the Conference permits others to speak; for a time limit of ten minutes in speaking, no member to speak twice upon one subject so long as a member who has not spoken desires the floor. No matter pertaining to the Conference to be given out for publication during the life of the Conference, except by authority of the Conference, and then such reports for publication must bear the signatures of the secretaries of the Conference. All votes to be by show of hands.

After the adoption of the rules, Hossack, S. L. P., in order to bring something definite before the meeting read the invitation from the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party answer thereto.

Reilly, S. P., said that the S. L. P. members were laboring under a misapprehension if they thought the Socialist Party of New Jersey an autonomous body, as it is not.

Eck, S. L. P., asked if any official statement had been made to the S. L. P. answer, as that answer really defined the S. L. P. position. He was informed that no answer had been drawn up.

Killingbeck, S. P., defined what he considered his Party's position on the trades union movement. He declared that the Socialist Party is, so to speak, purely a political organization. It extended sympathy to the A. F. of L., I. W. W. or any other trade union organization; but, as a political party, it should take no part in trade union conflicts. He thought the economic movement should be kept apart from the political movement, but stated that such tactics might be changed. Killingbeck then read the Socialist Party Trade Union resolution of 1904. He also read from Preamble of I. W. W. that clause which speaks of the non-affiliation of the economic movement with political movement.

Eck, S. L. P., pointed out that a Socialist party that took no notice of—no part in working class economics, was a contradiction.

Reilly, S. P., declared that to assure the political triumph of the working class it is necessary to have an economic organization to take over the industries.

Quinlan, S. L. P., said it is not possible to organize the workers on the political field, if they cannot first be united on the economic. Cited instances of English labor party men, voting at odds on 8 hour bill, because in one field they had day's work, in another field piece work.

Wilson, S. P. The condition of labor in this country is most lamentable and craft unionism is responsible for it. Industrial unionism looms up and the A. F. of L. has got to go. Through the S. T. & L. A. the S. L. P. failed to dominate the union movement. A Socialist trade union should dominate the political movement. It is commendable. At the downfall of capitalism something will be needed to save society from chaos, and that something must be a united and class conscious economic organization of the workers of the world. We must have such an organization to take and hold the industries to supply ourselves with food and other necessaries when overthrowing the capitalist class. Economic organization must be capable of teaching and organizing the workers of the world to the end that victory may not mean defeat.

The trusts have a program to play in the labor movement. The steel trust has had the steel crafts to declare for trust policy, in opposition to the interests of their fellow workers. The progress of Industrial economic organization is essential for Socialist success. Let us arrange to further that. There is no hope unless we batter down existing structures.

James, S. P., spoke of experience in pure and simple unionism and said that to look to it for furthering Socialism is a hopeless task. He had attended an I. W. W. meeting in Newark, which pure and simplers tried to disrupt and partially succeeded, which was in glaring contrast to the present Conference, which had met calmly to discuss and learn from each other. He despaired of anything through union men.

Hossack, S. L. P., asked if it was not the same material to whom we must appeal on the political field and if so, how could he hope to accomplish there what he despaired of in the economic field. The answer was that the unorganized workingmen were better material.

McGarry, S. L. P., arose to speak, and was asked by Killingbeck to define the non political affiliation clause in the I. W. W. Preamble. McGarry said he was not a past master but explained that the finale of the Socialist movement is not merely to overthrow the capitalist class politically. The purpose is to do them up where their real power lies—economically, and it is in the economic field that the workers must primarily be united.

Kiehn, S. P., said that the stumbling block is the craft form of unionism. Industrialism is the best fitted to promote class consciousness. Holds that more S. P. than S. L. P. men are in I. W. W. now. Everything should be done to help the movement along.

Glanz, S. P., said he felt free to say that there was a difference of opinion in the Socialist party as to what should be the party's trade union policy. Some believe in A. F. of L. Some had stood for A. L. U. and some advocated I. W. W. Some again were without economic belief but he held that without class conscious, economic organization of labor Socialism cannot be accomplished.

Industrial Unionism believes in and advances to the Co-operative Commonwealth. Craft unionism is of and believes in capitalism. He had joined the union of his trade pursuant to resolution of the Indianapolis convention, only to find his hands tied and even though on Executive Board could do nothing for Socialism. Had witnessed instances of corruption in the union, and cited details.

Frueh, S. L. P., arose to suggest that as several of the S. P. comrades had touched upon such matters as party-owned press, discipline and kindred topics, in addition to trades unionism and as these were grounds of difference between the two parties, they should be noted and discussed separately.

Green, S. P., said that while he belonged to a pure and simple union, yet he favored I. W. W. He said Socialists were blamed as union wreckers, whatever fate befell the A. F. of L. it had but itself to blame.

Smithers, S. L. P., set forth the I. W. W. position.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, it was resolved that at future meetings the topics for discussion be in the following order:

Trades Unionism.
Party Press.
Party Discipline.

The conference then adjourned to meet Sunday, December 31, 2 p. m., at same place, 239 Washington street, Newark.

During the proceedings the best of good feeling prevailed. The members of both committees addressed each other as comrades, the spectators gave close attention and were in evident sympathy with the purposes of the meeting.

After the adjournment the crowd broke up into groups and the discussion that way lasted for an hour longer. The prevailing—practically the unanimous—sentiment was: there must be one united party of Socialism.

James M. Reilly,
John Hossack,
Secretaries.

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES

FROM THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU, BRUSSELS, BELGUIM.

On the 22nd of next January it will be a year since the day when Nicholas II. and his councilors ordered the massacre of the St. Petersburg workingmen who came, as supplicants and unarmed, to urge the close of a disastrous war, the amelioration of their own miserable lot, and the concession of those elemental rights which the workingmen of all other countries now enjoy.

That 22nd day of January marks a decisive date in the history of the Russian Revolution.

It opened the people's eyes. It swept away the illusions of those who still believed in the benevolence of the Tsar. It definitely unchained the supreme struggle, the duel to death between the Working Class on the one hand, and, on the other, the last props of a regime that universal conscience has long since condemned.

Vainly does Tsarism endeavor to conjure off the day of its doom by the commission of new crimes. It mobilizes the Cossacks. It organizes its "Black Bands". It eggs on the unhappily unwary against the Jews and the Armenians, the "Intellectuals" against all those whose opinions, whose nationality or whose race renders them presumable enemies of Bureaucracy and Absolutism.

Against such infamous manoeuvres the revolutionary proletariat has been opposing for the last year the most admirable effort that has ever been made by a people to conquer its freedom.

Throughout the extent of the Empire the Revolution is now in permanence. Strike succeeds strike. Not a month passes without new efforts wrenching from Nicholas II. concessions that prepare and render inevitable his ultimate downfall. On the morrow of that 22nd of January, Poland distinguishes herself with a strike of 600,000 workingmen, which speedily spreads over all Russia to the rallying cry of: "Death or Liberty!" Kalaieff executes the Grand Duke Sergius. The Working Class spurns the temporising endeavors of the Childowsky Committee and of the Minister of Finance Kokowszew. Agrarian disturbances break out, and the peasants take possession of the seigniorial estates whose owners are keeping in hiding in the cities. The sailors of the Potemkin make common cause with the people, and raise on the Tsar's ships the standard of the International. Soldiers, in ever larger numbers, refuse to fire upon their brothers. The Department of War cowardly gives the army of Manchuria over to atricious misery, not daring to recall those forces into Russia. For the first time political parties take shape in the open. Promises are made to them; concessions are announced. The Tsar proclaims his "unalterable will" to convoke an assembly, but only a consulting assembly, elected by the nobles and the rich, to the total exclusion of the Working Class, as well as of the "educated canaille". He causes the imprisonment of the never-to-be-forgotten heroes of the revolution—Wassiliew, Gershkowitch, Casprzak, Krause, Khmelnitsky Nikofarow, together with their friends. He causes Petrow, Titoff, Adamenko, Tchorny, Motcheslover, together with their comrades of the revolted fleet, to be shot. But the blood of the martyr is a fruitful dew. Ever spreading, the Socialist Movement either gathers together for a common effort or draws in its wake the proletarian masses of the cities, the people of the fields, and the liberal elements of the bourgeoise. In all the large cities the general strike breaks out. Communication is suspended. Russia is cut off from the rest of the world. Due to the strike on the railroads, the government is struck at its vitals; after a few days of futile resistance, Nicholas II. solemnly proclaims his defeat by the manifesto of October 30, announcing new concessions.

The history of the year 1905 has revealed to the world the valor of Russian Socialism. It has proved true the prediction made at the Internationl Congress of Paris, held in 1889: "The Revolutionary movement of Russia will triumph as a working class movement, or it will not triumph at all." To-day, thanks to the abnegation, to the spirit of self-sacrifice, and to the heroism of the proletariat, the revolution is certain to triumph. Already, throughout Europe, the inevitable collapse of Tsarism is cracking to their very foundation all the powers of Reactoin.

But the work is not yet done. Though the Revolution is accomplished in the heads, it has only begun to crystallize into facts. Before Russian Socialism can celebrate a decisive victory, the proletariat will have to continue to struggle for many a month, for many a year, perhaps.

In this struggle which is the struggle of us all, Russian Socialism must be able to count upon the moral support, and also the material assistance of the whole International.

It is with this thought in mind that comrades of the United States, whose thrilling appeal you will find attached hereto [the appeal has been published in the Daily People of last December 17, and in the Weekly People of last December 23.] demanded that the Internationl Bureau invite the parties affiliated with it solemnly to commemorate the historic date of January 22, in order to make manifest that the workingmen of the world are at one with the Russian proletariat.

We feel convinced that, wherever Socialist consciousness has been awakened, our proposition will meet with favorable reception. Now, therefore:

LET ALL THE GROUPS OF ALL THE AFFILIATED SOCIALIST PARTIES ORGANIZE A PUBLIC MEETING AND, WHEREVER POSSIBLE, A PARADE, TO BE HELD ON MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1906, OR, AT ANY EVENT ON SUNDAY, THE DAY PRECEEDING. LET THE SPEAKERS RECALL THE HEROIC EFFORT OF OUR RUSSIAN BROTHERS; AND LET A COLLECTION BE MADE TO AID IN ALL MANNER THOSE WHO STRUGGLE AGAINST TSARISM FOR THE HOLY CAUSE OF LIBERTY. LET THE FUNDS COLLECTED BE SENT EITHER TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE AFFILIATED PARTIES, OR TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

Down with Autocracy!

Long live International Socialism!

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU:

Argentina—A. Cambier, M. Ugarte;
Austria—Dr. V. Adler, F. Skaret;
Australia—H. Dierks;
Bohemia—A. Nemec, F. Soncup;
Bulgaria—G. Kirkow, T. Sakarow;
Denmark—P. Knudsen, C. M. Olsen;
France—E. Vaillant, J. Jaures;
Germany—A. Bebel, P. Singer;
Great Britain—H. Hyndman, J. Keir Hardie;
Holland—P. Troelstra, H. Van Kol;
Hungary—J. Weltner, E. Garami;
Italy—E. Ferri, F. Turati;
Japan—Sen Katayama;
Luxemburg—Dr. Weltner;
Norway—Plav Kringen, A. Eriksen;
Portugal—A. Guecco;
Spain—P. Eglesias, F. Mora;
Servia—V. Stoyanovitch;
Sweden—H. Branting, C. Wickman;
Switzerland—P. Rapin;
United States—M. Hilquit, D. De Leon.

Executive Committee, (Belgium),
Edward Anseele,
E. Vandervelde.
Camille Huysmans,—Secretary.

MENTAL GYMNASTICS

KINGSLEY PERFORMS THEM FOR THE AMUSEMENT OF SEATTLE WORKMEN.

Deserts "Iron Law of Wages" for Mass Strike—Asserts Economics Are the Reflex of Politics and That the Latter Is All-Powerful—Then Declares Capitalist Industry Is the Thing and All Else Is Folly!

(Special Correspondence.)

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 20.—Mr. E. T. Kingsley, "Socialist" party organizer of British Columbia, and "economist" of great renown, lectured here under the auspices of the Central Branch of the "Socialist" party. The war of the classes was the chosen subject. Mr. Kingsley's profound anti-position toward an economic organization of the working class has long been understood by those acquainted with the "economist." In 1901, the same Kingsley gave vent to the following utterance: "Down with all economic organizations, the S. T. & L. A. included. Now, take your medicine." Though a member of the S. L. P., he soon found himself out of joint with the party's policy. Needless to say, charges and expulsion followed. Mr. Kingsley, true to the perverted human instincts of private property, declared public property (the Section's property) private

(Continued on page 6.)

VICTORY NO. 2!!

I. W. W. Stogie Makers' Strike at Pittsburg a Complete Success.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 30.—Daily People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.—Strike of stogie workers complete success. All demands conceded. I. W. W. recognized. Victory never was so complete. Silk weavers now.

E. R. Markley.

* * *

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30.—Pittsburg stogie makers have won complete victory. All demands granted. All workers back to work. Silk workers of Brooklyn on strike, but will win.

W. E. Trautmann,
C. O. Sherman.

EMULATED McCALL.

Korkowinski Used the Garment Workers for His Own Profit.

Papers were filed to-day in a suit brought in the Supreme Court by Thomas A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers of America, against Harry White, alias Korkowinsky, who was former general secretary of that association from 1897 to 1904. By the terms of his agreement and the by-laws of the union he was expected to give all his time to the union, in return for $30 a week.

As secretary he was entrusted by his superior fakirs with the purchase of a large quantity of labels for marking clothing, which were sold to manufacturers. These and other supplies were procured from a concern known as the New York Bond and Ticket Company. It was discovered later, according to the complaint, that White had long bbeen a shareholder in this company, and had shared in the large profits which it made on the business with the union.

THE I. W. W. VICTORY

STOGIE MAKERS WON BY BARRING RACE HATRED AND CAPITALIST POLITICS.

Jew No Longer Useable Against Gentile Nor Gentile Against Jew—Both Class Conscious and United—Donation of a Mayoralty Aspirant Rejected.

Pittsburg, Dec. 31.—The strike of the Stogie Makers of Pittsburg is over, and another victory is added to that already gained by that intrepid fighting organization, the Industrial Workers of the World. From the very first it was apparent that we would win; and I would that our comrades and brother workmen would take the hints that this strike have developed, to heart. Heretofore, race hatred was very much in evidence, and the master class made use of it and counted on it this time. The Jew was used to beat down the gentile; his prejudice was inflamed, and every trick calculated to embitter him against his fellow man, was resorted to by corrupt man-dealers for profit and gain. Before this strike of the I. W. W., the gentile could also be depended upon to cut the throat of the Jew, and at the same time cut his own without knowing it. But this time the class conscious Jew and gentile met and conquered on the economic field their masters, because they fought, not as Jew, not as gentile, but as honest intelligent workingmen should do—as workingmen with common interests opposed to the interests of the capitalists.

If you, reader, think that there was no

(Continued on page 6.)

WILLIAMS IN SAN JOSE.

National Organizer Aids Political Unity on the Basis of the I. W. W.

San Jose, Cal., Dec. 25.—B. H. Williams, National Organizer, Socialist Labor Party and Industrial Workers of the World, commencing with December 5, spent a week in San Jose, Cal. He addressed four street meetings and, but for the fact that the nights were cold, they would have been better attended. Special meetings were advertised for the evening of December 8 to take place in Turn Verein Gymnasium Hall, before the local of the Socialist party; also for St. James Park Sunday, p. m. Subject: "Industrial Unionism." Many questions were asked at the meeting, held under the auspices of the S. P. and S. L. P., and from their nature and character were a good indication of the interest manifested in the I. W. W.; but, sad to relate, these questions were also a good or bad indication of the fact that the Socialist party papers were not keeping its readers posted as to the I. W. W.; which is all the more reason for them to subscribe to the Daily and Weekly People.

At present most of the members of the local S. P. seem to be favorably disposed towards the I. W. W., as they realize it will result in the unification of all the proper elements in the labor movement into one class-conscious, economic organization of the working class on the economic, with its counterpart on the political field of action.

The meeting in St. James Park was a notable one in some respects, we having disposed of sixty pamphlets and obtained four subs to The People, a record breaker for San Jose.

From the interest and attention manifested in Williams' lecture on the new form of economic organization of the working class or the I. W. W., some intelligently applied activity on the part of a few comrades at these meetings, wherever held, subs to the Daily and Weekly People should rush, instead of straggling, in. The few active S. L. P. men here realize that an effort should be made to resume regular propaganda meetings in order to reap the benefit of the increasing interest in the genuine labor movement of the working class by building up the S. L. P. and prepare the way for a local of the I. W. W. The S. P. local is in favor of unity on the basis of the I. W. W., and as a consequence we are friendly towards each other; in fact, we have about made arrangements to rent a hall together and hold, on the alternate Sundays, propaganda meetings of each organization, keeping the end in view of educating, agitating and organizing a revolutionary, economic organization of the working class. Comrades Zimmer and Mercadier assisted Williams.

FOR THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

The concert, fair and ball given by the Brooklyn Ladies' Auxiliary Society Friday evening, December 29, for the Russian Revolutionists, at the Metropolitan Saenger Hall, in Brownsville, was a social and financial success. Notwithstanding the big expense involved, it is roughly estimated that $125 was realized. This does not include moneys for outstanding tickets. Daniel De Leon and S. S. Schwartz addressed the large gathering present.

DEBS' GREAT SPEECH

THE SPEECH ON INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, DELIVERED DECEMBER 10, 1905, BY EUGENE V. DEBS, AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, WAS STENOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED AND WILL APPEAR IN THE WEEKLY PEOPLE, COMPLETE IN THE ISSUE OF JANUARY 20, 1906.

THIS SPEECH WAS ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED BY A CROWDED HOUSE, WHICH NOT ONLY APPLAUDED, BUT GAVE NEAR $150 IN COLLECTION TO DEFRAY EXPENSES OF THE MEETING. SO GREAT WAS THE INTEREST AROUSED ON THE TOPIC OF THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS, THAT 535 FIVE CENT PAMPHLETS: ADDRESS ON PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W. WERE SOLD.

YOU SHOULD READ THIS GREAT SPEECH BY EUGENE V. DEBS. ORDER THE WEEKLY PEOPLE AT ONCE. FOR PURPOSES OF DISTRIBUTION WE WILL MAIL 5 TO 100 COPIES TO ONE ADRRESS AT THE RATE OF ONE CENT PER COPY; 100 TO 500 COPIES, 75c PER 100; OVER 500 COPIES, 1/2 CENT PER COPY.

WEEKLY PEOPLE,
P. O. BOX 1576,
NEW YORK.

VEAL'S IMPRESSIONS

OF HIS RECENT AGITATION TOUR IN OLD VIRGINIA.

Finds the "Mother of Presidents" Is Full of Feudalistic Relics and Pro-Slavery Ideas, but Progressing—Immigration and Capitalism Will Make Great Changes in the Next Five Years.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 28.—After spending a few weeks in some of the largest cities in the State of Virginia, in such places as Portsmouth, Newport News, Richmond, and Roanoke, I have finally reached here. Everywhere one looks in Virginia one can see class rule. Relics of the old feudalistic system obtain and old pro-slavery ideas are handed down to the rising generation. But the flow of immigration is beginning to turn southward and the next few years will mark the advancement of capitalism there. Especially will this be the case in Virginia, with its undeveloped iron ore deposits and coal mines, its rich, fertile soil, and Atlantic seaboard points, which give it not only an outlet by rail, but water also.

While in the town of Newport News, I went aboard the battleship "Iowa," which is planned to carry aboard a complement of 675 men, most young men from the rural districts, coal mining camps and the factory towns. When they escape the chain gang of the Virginia cities they land in the navy. The lot of these young men is certainly sad. Sometimes after being out for several months the officers do not care to give them shore leave for fear of desertion; and when they do land on shore, during war times, they are regarded as heroes; but during times of so-called peace, they are regarded by the respectable people as blackguards.

In talking to one of the sailors who has recently taken off his green goggles, he told me that from the battleship "Virginia" 700 men had deserted this year. The sailors of the navy call it "the mad house," the treatment of the sailors is so cruel.

Most of the work done in Newport News and Portsmouth is done for the government in the navy yards. Many of the machinists in the Seaboard Railroad shops have got onto O'Connell's Machinists' Union and joined the I. W. W. There is also a good working section in Newport News.

Richmond is the historical old town of the Southern Confederacy, numbering over 175,000 people, where everything looks dirty and filthy, where white men voted to disfranchise the negro to the extent that 45,000 of them were disfranchised. In doing so, 65,000 white men were also disfranchised.

Roanoke, the last place I spoke at in Virginia, is the key to the West Virginia coal fields. Most of the men employed there are machinists in the employ of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company. The men work by the piece-work system and nowhere have I seen better looking types of men physically than in the Roanoke machine shops. The capitalist certainly has specialized the machine work on the Roanoke and Western Railroad.

Roanoke boasts that it is an A. F. of L. town, where most everyone is unionized. They have a central labor body where politics rule. Recently the printers went around to the business men asking them to refuse to get work done in certain unfair shops. But these good business men laughed at them. Then one can see, in Roanoke, the negro workingmen and the white workingmen working together in the chain gang, both mutually degraded. The A. F. of L. call these white men "low down men."

A. F. of L. men in Roanoke dodge everything that makes for advancement. The last street meeting I spoke at, I sold thirty-one books, challenged everything in sight, but these old fossils remained in the background and kept quiet; we received no opposition. A siege will have to be laid. The I. W. W. will have to concentrate its forces on these industrial towns and force the fight against the forces of reaction. Then the slaves will get the true working class spirit and march to economic freedom.

Philip Veal.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

RIGHT VIEWS, WRONG TACTICS

TWO WORKINGMEN EXCHANGE LETTERS ON MATTERS OF VITAL INTEREST TO THEIR CLASS.

I.

Hollister, O., Nov. 27, 1905.

Mr. Harry Jones, Shawnee, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:—I hope you will pardon me for addressing you in this manner. I have been solicited by a great many miners of the Hocking field to allow my name to be used as candidate for vice-president of District 6 of Ohio, U. M. W. of A. After a careful consideration of matters I gave consent.

In this short communication I will endeavor to explain thoroughly my views of a successful organization.

I fully realize the necessity for a more progressive movement in our organization compatible with the progress of Science: a general movement of education of the membership consistent with the adoption of inventions and the installation of improved machinery and their concommitant evils (under the present system of production) and the benefits which should be derived under a more sensible plan of production: that we may be enabled to correctly determine what is—and demand the full share of the wealth produced by our labor. To receive this: Can be accomplished only by an effort by intelligent and determined men and women who are conscious of their rights, and free to act in a peaceful movement to that end.

Another view: That we should be more closely affiliated with railroad workmen, in fact our membership in one identical organization is as essential to our welfare as it is for the engineers and drivers at the mines to be members of our organization.

Think of the galling spectacle of coal being hauled through our mining camps from a scab field by union(?) railroad men when we are pitting our empty stomachs against the dollars of capitalism to gain a few more crumbs and to maintain the dignity of our class. Imagine if you please union(?) railroad men hauling scabs to take the place of union workingmen who are on strike waging a noble and just but peaceful battle; hauling soldiers, militia and thugs to guard those scabs and, if called upon by their capitalist masters, shoot us down as has been done in Colorado, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and even our great Ohio, and in other places too numerous to mention.

As to the attitude of the majority of the leaders of organized labor toward the question of capital and labor, that their interests are identical and should move along the same line I have nothing to say. While as to the question of the capitalists and the laborers interests being identical, I honestly demur and hold that our interests are diametrically opposed the same as the spider and the fly, the robber and the robbed, and that we cannot come into possession of our own until we rid ourselves of this robber class by an intelligent movement of the proletariat.

I have been in the labor movement since 1871; have been check weighman for twelve years and have helped to fight the battles of my class at all times and under all circumstances. I do not stand in with any clique, ring or any set of leader bosses but rather abhor their existence. If you coincide with my views and consider me worthy, I would be pleased to have your support and your influence among the miners of your locality.

Believe me to be sincerely yours, with true Socialistic greeting,

Daniel W. Wallace.

II.

Box 42, Shawnee, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1905.

Mr. Dan Wallace,

Dear Sir and Brother:—Yours of Nov. 27 at hand, contents carefully noted, and, in answer, would say that it is impossible to reform this pure and simple union by boring from within. It is more simple than pure, it is founded on wrong principles and will have to be destroyed by a revolutionary economic organization founded on class lines, so that all those that truly belong to the working class will be drawn to their own class organization through class consciousness, and those that belong to the capitalist class will stand on the other side of the line, one arrayed against the other in class conflict. The working class once thoroughly class conscious and revolutionary is invincible. It has the numbers and will keep growing in them. It needs knowledge of its interests. The capitalist class is thoroughly class conscious and reactionary, but decreasing in numbers and prestige.

Think of union men with union cards in their pockets joining the militia and the army of the United States to shoot their brother union men down when they come out on strike. Just think of it for a few seconds and then make up your mind to call every one that does these things scabs and traitors to the working class. The U. M. W. of A. tolerates all this and others too numerous to mention in this letter.

The Northern Abolition Republicans refused to join the army of the United States until after Lincoln's election; and you had a brother who belonged to that movement; and he fought in that long and bitter struggle to keep that party in power. The K. of L. smashed from without on the old unions of the miners and others of different trades; so also did Sam Gompers and others do likewise on the K. of L. and thus established the trade union that we have to-day on craft lines. I have seen this done and I want you to keep out of it. You can't accomplish the impossible; therefore I cannot give you my support, nor influence to help land you, as an S. L. P. man, as Vice President of District Six. Your views are right; your tactics are wrong.

Enclosed you will find clipping from the Weekly People, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1905, entitled "Echoes From Pittsburg" and "Slavery, Abolition and Emancipation."

Yours truly,

Harry Jones.

P. S. I have sent your letter and my answer to The People.

GOMPERS' ATTACK REVIEWED

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS' EXECUTIVE BOARD REPUDIATES HIS INSANE IDEA OF THE MUTUAL INTERESTS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

[Miners' Magaine, December 21.]

We have read the address delivered by Samuel Gompers to the Twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. It is a most remarkable document. Of especial interest to us is this particular portion where reference is made to the Western Federation of Miners. Mr. Gompers must, indeed, have been in a peculiar frame of mind when he said: "We have nothing but the most fraternal feeling for and interest in the metalliferous miners and their splendid manhood; we have nothing but the kindest and most fraternal regard for the welfare of their organization, the Western Federation of Miners."

Such fulsome flattery is inconsistent to say the least, when we consider the disparaging remarks and serious charges that preceded it. "The Western Federation of Miners has not only been ungrateful to the trades unions and the American Federation of Labor, but its officers have taken the position of bitter hostility towards us (me)." You did not say me, Sammie, but you might have done so truthfully. That is what you meant and what you afterwards said in private conversation. It is true that the members and officers of the Western Federation of Miners have said mean things about you. It is likewise true that you have been fully deserving of every word that has been uttered against you. For years past you have imagined that you are the American labor movement. You seem to think if a person or organization takes issue with you, they are of necessity antagonizing organized labor. Imbued with the spirit of an autocrat, you have proceeded to rule or ruin. It is because the Western Federation of Miners refused to be influneced by your weak-kneed policy of compromise, that you have in season and out of season done everything within your power to retard the progress of our organization. It was you who tried to prevent the contribution of one thousand dollars from the Boston convention; it was you who organized the United Northern Mineral Mine Workers to put the Western Federation of Miners out of business; it is you who is now conspiring to organize the miners of Joplin, Missouri, in opposition to the Western Federaiton of Miners.

In the nefarious work you are ably assisted by Max Morris of Denver, Colorado, fourth vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and secretary of the Retail Clerks' Asspciation. We refer to Mr. Morris on account of his remarks in the recent A. F. of L. Convention. Mr. Morris asks: "Who made the fight in Colorado? Did any of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners go out to battle with the men? Did they lead their men as the officers of their organization did?" When Mr. Morris delivered himself of this speech before the American Federation of Labor convention, he must have had in mind the general strike in Denver when he was the valiant leader of the nine members of the Retail Clerks whom he inveighed to go on strike, and was tickled to death at the showing made by his organization. Mr. Morris has charged the officers of the Western Federation of Miners with being responsible for the loss of the coal miners' strike in Colorado. He forgot to mention that John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, instead of leading his men in battle in Colorado, took a pleasure trip to Europe, while President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners was languishing in the jails and bull-pens of the Centennial State.

When these facts are considered, it is small wonder that the membership of the Western Federation of Miners hold you, Mr. Gompers, and your cohorts in contempt. It is a brazen statement to make that the Western Federation of Miners has been ungrateful to the trades unions of this country. Is it not a fact that our organization has established the union label product in every mining camp in the West? Is it not a fact that the Western Federation of Miners contributed more money to the striking teamsters of San Francisco than the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor combined, outside of the State of California? It is also a fact that the Western Federation of Miners donated to the anthracite coal strikers an aggregate sum of eighteen thousand dollars, ($18,000) for which we have never asked an accounting. It may not be amiss to mention the fact that the United Mine Workers of America had a less-number of men on strike in the State of Colorado than did the Western Federation of Miners. The officers of the coal miners' organization acknowledged expending nearly half a million dollars, notwithstanding that their men were on strike for a period of less than nine months. The strike of the Western Federation of Miners continued and was vigorously fought for a period of over two years, and during this time, a considerable less amount of money was disbursed than was issued as relief to the coal miners of Colorado by the United Mine Workers of America.

We have no apologies to offer to Mr. Gompers or anyone else for the manner in which the strike of the Western Federation of Miners in the State of Colorado was conducted. We are willing that any labor organization contributing to the support of the strike shall examine our accounts. We feel that the interests of every member of our organization has been diligently cared for and that the legal rights of our organization and its members have been upheld by our officers to the best of their ability, and as well as could have been done by anyone else under the circumstances.

We challenge Mr. Gompers to produce the name of one single member of the Western Federation of Miners who was involved in the Colorado strike who will say that his rights or his liberties as a citizen have been neglected by the Western Federation of Miners.

We challenge Mr. Gompers to successfully refute one single statement made in the reply of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners in answer to the malicious attack of Gompers, which reply was published in the Miners' Magazine of November 23. We disdain the advise of Mr. Gompers and repudiate his insane idea of an identity of interest between labor and capital. We condemn as suicidal for organized labor the policy of joint contracts and trade agreements advocated by Mr. Gompers. We condemn as capitalistic all his so-called labor leaders who attempt to prohibit the discussion of political economy in union meetings. We have no patience with the system of apprenticeship that limits and contracts the membership of organized labor. We realize that it is because the Western Federation of Miners is an integral part of the Industrial Workers of the World, that we have incurred the displeasure of Mr. Gompers. If adopting a policy that means an improvement for the working class, is treason to Mr. Gompers, then, Mr. Gompers, you must make the best of it. We know that you have neither administrative nor executive power; that the American Federation of Labor as at present constituted by you and your salaried colleagues is a menace to the working class, as it keeps them divided when they should be united in one general movement. Your tactics of a little more, and a little more, and that little more to come through your banqueting with the Civik Federation is not in keeping with the power and dignity of labor as we understand it.

To those who have contributed so generously towards the support of the Colorado strikers, we desire to extend our heartfelt appreciation and to assure you that we will never, at any time, do anything but that which we believe will amalgamate and strengthen labor's forces on the industrial and political field.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

MORE BRIGHT BLOSSOMS

ON THE TREE OF LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE AUTONOMY—THE "WORTHY PRESIDENTS" CAPITALIST LIEUTENANTS.

Inasmuch as the L. I. P. & B. A. (lithographers printers union) will hold its biennial convention in Buffalo in January, having changed the date of the convention so that it will occur before the expiration of the trade agreement of April 11th, and inasmuch as all signs indicate a move on the part of the bosses to make wage reductions in some branches of the trade, it is well to look over the situation and to see where the lithographic workmen are at. This should not be done in the "pure and simple" spirit that sees neither the preying vulture above nor the snake in the grass below of workingmen organized in craft autonomous unions, who, though completely entangled in the net that the labor fakirs have spun around them would rebuke any strong expression as disrupting and stand mute and silent and be constantly worsted by the action of office holders and scheming rogues.

Truth and decency are boon companions. Truth is always decent. However a fakir's decency, be it of the "silver tongued orator," the flamboyant braggart, or of the Socialist who would see the workingmen divided, crushed and defeated for the sake of a few sympathetic votes, or any other kind, it is not of truth: it is but the mantle that hides nefarious doings. In the Chinese maze of separate agreements for different branches of the trade, "general association decisions" and "good government control," that is, craft autonomy par excellence, the rank and file is as utterly lost as if they were in mid-ocean on an iceberg.

In the spirit that tolerates neither cowardice nor corruption, even though we might be condemned as "knocking," let us proceed, and look at facts.

"Brother" Parker of the poster artists, after the joint conference between a committee of employers and employes before the first agreement had been ratified by the various organizations, and at which time the poster artists held a strategic position, which, had it been rightly used, would have brought the bosses to their knees and won the battle for the whole litho workmen, made the statement, after the poster artists were "bought off" by special concessions: "We have got what we want and we are perfectly willing to withdraw."

The bosses have recently started to place young men with talent and a knowledge of designing to learn lithographic drawing, principally in the line of poster work. In one instance they have placed a young man 27 years old for $4 a week. The poster artists now threaten to withdraw from the litho trade alliance, if this alliance does not give them better protection.

The poster artists and the commercial artists have been incited into arms against each other.

"Brother" Coakley of the press feeders, at a time when united action of the whole litho workmen was essential, appeared before the New York local of the lithographic printers and, in urging the adoption of an agreement which practically meant death to the printers' organization, but which, as bait, contained a concession to the feeders, made the following statement: "'My' organization (the press feeders) will not support this organization (the litho printers) in their stubbornness against this agreement."

Here recently the printers' organization, represented by an apprentice board in joint session with an apprentice board representing the bosses' organization, agreed to a reduction of the wages and other conditions of the press apprentices. These press apprentices have been exclusively taken out of the ranks of the feeders.

Thus we find one labor organization deliberately reducing the conditions of the members of another trade union in the same trade.

The printers give all sorts of "reasons" for this action. However, "Brother" Coakley has challenged the printers to prove their action good before a committee of outside trade unionists. But one thing can the printers do and that is to accept this challenge and prove themselves innocent as they claim they are. If they refuse or even ignore this challenge, it is nothing but the coward's confession of guilt.

Here again we find the printers against the feeders; and, vice-versa, incited into open warfare against each other.

"Brother" Pritchard, at the time of the lockout, when he saw that New York was going to stand out against any agreement, by the vote that the subordinate association of New York had cast, and knowing that the rest of the country was theretofore influenced by New York's action, immediately sent out telegrams to the effect that a vote against the agreement "would mean the disruption of the organization"; and then went scurrying through the country with "Brother" Coakley to get a vote in favor of the agreement—and the bosses. Through that action Pritchard aroused the Eastern printers against the Western printers and he has kept them divided ever since. So strong is New York printer sentiment against him for this, that they have treated him accordingly ever since, so that now he is at the end of his tether. But he has a worthy follower in "Brother" Eddie Otto, providing "Brother" Otto does not get cold feet, for to talk conciliation and to take responsibility upon one's shoulder are two different things, even if that responsibility consists of loyalty to the bosses and the bosses' interests.

A. Beverly Smith, the secretary of the bosses' organization, had tried his utmost on several occasions to induce the Canadian lithographic bosses to join the bosses' organization. He failed in every attempt. The Canadian bosses wanted to conduct their business in their own way and refused to be interfered with. "Brother" Kitchelt, president of the Commercial Artists, likewise wanted to organize the Canadian lithographic artists. He also failed in this substantially. A. Beverly Smith showed a way which these two flies could be killed by one stroke, and both the Canadian bosses and the lithographic artists forced into the above mentioned respective organizations. This was to be done by forcing upon both sides a trade agreement.

The Canadian bosses refused to accept this agreement and, with the agreement, the United States bosses' organization. "Brother" Kitchelt, representing this agreement as being very favorable to the lithographic workmen induced them thereby to go out on strike. The cost of this strike was defrayed largely by the United States lithographic artists' organization. This strike was for the purpose of forcing upon the Canadian bosses an agreement against which the U. S. lithographic artists had fought for five weeks. This strike was lost.

A. Beverly Smith then connected with "Brother" Hamilton of the printers' union, and the same manoeuvre was repeated, only this time the printers were the dupes, and the U. S. printers' organization will have to pay the bills. This organization had also fought against the agreement for five weeks. A. Beverly Smith was even placing striking Toronto lithographers at work in the United States to help the respective "worthy presidents" keep their strike bill down, and these men were placed into vacancies which were made by discharging men to make room for these Toronto "dupes."

While the above are some of the most traitorous actions that have been committed by these "worthy presidents," there are any amount of minor actions, the stench of which is disgusting to all decent intelligent workingmen. For the last two years their careers have been one of duplicity. They have proven themselves as good a set of labor lieutenants of the capitalists as can be found anywhere.

Let each lithographic workingman dig down into the deepest recess of his conscience and ask himself if the motto of "Divided we stand united we fall" has ever led to any victory? Division at the dictation of the bosses is the watchword of these labor misleaders. Standing upon the ground of the identity of capital and labor they use labor as a cats paw to draw the chestnuts out of the fire for the bosses.

The form of unions that the lithographic workingmen are organized in are obsolete and defunct. The lithographic workmen should organize under the Industrial Workers of the World, an up-to-date organization the preamble of which reads as follows:

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party.

"The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers. These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all."

Sennefelder, Jr.

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Translated by Daniel De Leon.

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Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

COLLINS AND THE I. W. W.

Wednesday night, Dec. 13th, in Germania Hall, this city, I heard Mr. John Collins, national organizer for the Socialist party make a speech that would be hard to duplicate. I have heard Socialist speeches and "Socialist" party speeches; and this one by Mr. Collins was fearfully and wonderfully made. He waded right into the Democratic and Republican parties in furious and savage fashion; just as if his party under the leadership of the great and learned and mighty Victor L. Berger had not supported a Republican candidate for a judgeship in Milwaukee; just as if the "Socialist" party had not permitted its candidates for public office in different parts of the country to accept endorsements at the hands of these same Democratic and Republican parties.

What Mr. Collins lacked in understanding of his subject he strove hard to make up in sound and fury. Strange he would so bitterly denounce the Democratic and Republican parties, seeing that so many of his party members had accepted political favors at their hands.

He spoke a long time; and it is hard to say which suffered most from his speech, the Democratic party, the Republican party, or the English language. I am rather inclined to the opinion that our mother tongue suffered most.

But, then, this big national organizer of a political party that does not know what its own position is on the question of unionism or whether it has any position on the subject at all, this great big Mr. Collins that ran for governor of Illinois last year on the ticket with Debs and ran this year for mayor of Chicago, succeeding in reducing the vote of their party one-half, in the course of his lecture (I suppose a speech from a big man like him ought to be called a lecture), threw a flood of light on the subject of working class economics. For instance, Mr. Collins told his audience that every person working for wages or employed on a salary from the president of a corporation down to the working girl behind the counter in a department store belongs to the working class.

This was a stunner to some people in the audience.

But I suppose national organizer Collins desires to keep abreast of that wonderful exponent of Socialism, the Appeal to Reason; and he probably reasons that if the Appeal is wise and right in "converting business men and bankers" to our cause that he can go the Appeal one better and claim the presidents and superintendents of corporations!

What is the use of wasting so much valuable time trying to enlighten and convert the poor proletariat? Why not go at once after the big men, the business men, the bankers, the superintendents, general managers, presidents and directors of corporations and trusts, and then we can easily swing the smaller fry into line with us and our glorious triumph is assured!

We would better watch closely the political horizon or some fine morning we shall all wake up and discover that the Appeal, the Socialist party, Victor L. Berger, J. E. Nash, Reverend Carl D. Thompson, D. D., and Mr. John Collins have established the co-operative commonwealth while we were all asleep.

But I am digressing. To return to Mr. Collins speech. When he had concluded his attack on the Democratic and Republican parties, the English language and Marxian Socialism, the Secretary of Local Louisville announced that a collection would be taken up, and while the hat was being passed around and some of the "brethren" were contributing, a man in the audience wanted Mr. Collins to explain how he stood on unionism; was he for the I. W. W. or for the A. F. of L.?

And its a pity there were so few present to hear Mr. Collins' humorous answer. He said he came to Louisville to make a Socialist speech, not a speech on unionism. Why, he said, if every man, woman and child in the United States working for wages (he didn't include presidents of corporations this time) were organized in either the I. W. W. or the A. F. of L., and were to go on strike it would make no difference, the capitalists would whip them every time.

The whole tenor of Mr. Collins' remarks, or lecture I mean, was vote, vote, vote;—in other words, stick pieces of paper marked in a certain way, in a certain box, trust to the honor of your capitalist enemy in possession of that box to count your pieces of paper as you want them counted, and then watch for your chains of wage slavery to fall off. Wonderful, wonderful!

When Mr. Collins finished explaining how he was only to make Socialist speeches and not discuss unionism he said that if he had not made the matter plain he would like to hear some one else do it.

Then the local secretary of the Industrial Workers' Union took the floor and replied to Mr. Collins substantially as follows:

"Mr. Collins says it would make no difference if all the wage workers in the United States were organized either on the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World or in the A. F. of L.; in either case, were they to strike, they would go down in defeat."

"There is a vast difference in principle between the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W.

The American Federation is based upon and holds the theory of the identity of interests of employers and employes. The A. F. of L. holds and teaches that the capitalist class are the rightful owners of the means of production and distribtuion; that the working class are and of right ought to be obliged to go to the employing class for a chance to work and to live; that this system under which the working class depend upon the capitalist class for their daily bread is like the solar system, fixed, permanent, unchangeable; and its begging motto is 'a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.'

"Hence, when the workers organized in the A. F. of L. and adhering to A. F. of L.ism go out on strike, they simply leave the capitalists in undisturbed possession. They are only striking for a few cents more or a few minutes less on their fair day's work. On the principles of this imbecile attitude of the A. F. of L. the workers do not want to take possession of the tools of production and distribution and operate them in their own interest. In fact the A. F. of L. holds and teaches that the workers have no just right or title to the tools they work with.

"On the other hand, the Industrial Workers of the World repudiates the base and servile motto of 'a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.' Instead is inscribed on the banner of the I. W. W. the bold and manly motto: 'To the producer the full product of his toil.' The Industrial Workers declare that "the working class and the capitalist class have nothing in common'; and between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on both the economic and political fields and take and hold that which they produce by their labor.'

"Now, were the wage workers of the United States organized in the Industrial Workers of the World and holding to these principles, to strike it would be an entirely different sort of strike from that of the A. F. of L.

"Were all the wage workers of the United States organized in the revolutionary I. W. W. they would strike by seizing and holding all the means of production; by putting the capitalist class out of possession and themselves in.

"It would make quite a difference wouldn't it?"

At about this point a local Socialist party member and quite an admirer of the great V. L. Berger got up and objected to the Industrial Worker taking the floor and making a speech, and the I. W. W. man sat down.

Then Mr. Collins came to the front again, and how he did go for Daniel DeLeon was a caution.

The I. W. W. man was a DeLeonite; his question was a trick; he, Mr. Collins, knew Daniel DeLeon; in fact, had been his disciple once for ten years. He knew also the S. T. & L. A. and it had once upon a time been guilty of scabbing.

I. W. W. Man—"Mr. Collins, will you give us some of the names of the S. T. & L. A. men who acted as scabs?"

Mr. Collins—"No; it was a long time ago, and I don't know their names."

I. W. W. Man—"When you make a serious charge like that you ought to be able to prove it."

Mr. Collins—Oh, I don't carry a bundle of papers around with me wherever I go."

I. W. W. Man—"Well, when we make statements we are prepared to prove them. I'll give you the names of members of your political party that scabbed upon their fellow workers."

Mr. Collins—"Who?"

I. W. W. Man—"Rehwald was one of them. Why didn't your party expel him?"

Mr. Collins—"That's our business."

I. W. W. Man—"Also, why didn't your party expel Victor L. Berger for supporting a Republican for office?"

Mr. Collins—"That's our business."

This is a fair sample of the great work of that wonderful Mr. Collins who as candidate for governor of Illinois on the ticket with Debs loomed so large last year; who as candidate for mayor of Chicago on the Socialist party ticket shrank and shriveled considerably; and as lecturer in Germania Hall, Louisville, Ky., on Dec. 13th, at a close view looked like thirty cents.

Industrial Worker.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 20.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

The below I dedicate to and submit for the careful consideration of the workingmen of Greater New York and elsewhere, who voted for that "friend of labor," Willie Hearst, and others of his kind, in the fond belief that municipal, or State ownership of "public utilities" is a step towards Socialism and therefore to the interest of the working class.

I hereby quote the article referred to. It appears in the December number of the "American Review of Reviews" and is as follows:

"In the 'Independent Review' (London) for November, Mr. Edwin Cannon discusses the principle of Municipal Trading. He rebuts the charge of Socialism by saying that capital is not, as a matter of fact, deprived of its share of income. And, furthermore, he asks, Who is the community to which the municipal enterprises belong? Not the people of the locality, but the proprietors of land and other property. He says: 'Streets and parks, schools, tramways, waterways, belonging to the local community, are really mere adjuncts of the real estate within the locality, and shares in them are transferred along with each parcel of real estate which is bought and sold.' Neither does Municipal Trading do away with interest. Then why is it so furiously opposed? 'The real root of bitterness is to be looked for, not in any change in the OWNERSHIP of capital as in the distribution of wealth, but in a change of MANAGEMENT.' The electors govern, though they do not own."

It was only yesterday a workingman told me that Hearst was a Socialist; but if anyone can think so after reading the above they must be slower of perception than they have a right to be. Mr. Cannon, the author of the article quoted from, plainly states that Municipal Ownership will NOT deprive capital of "its share" of income. Capital's "share" is, as we know, all that can be wrung, or extorted, from the worker and the larger the "share" of capital grows, the smaller grows the "share" of the worker. If Municipal Ownership is not going to deprive capital of its share, how is it going to increase the share of the worker, and how will it benefit him? But, Mr. Cannon, the author of the article quoted from, he forthwith proceeds to prove it by calling attention to the obvious fact that "not the people of the locality (read, the Workers) BUT the proprietors of land and other property" constitute the community to which municipal enterprises belong and such property whether it be "tramways, water-works," or "streets and parks, schools," etc., is really a "mere adjunct" of the surrounding real estate and its benefits ultimately accrue to the owners of such real estate. As for the final objection that the control of municipal enterprises under Municipal Ownership will be taken from the hands of the owners and transferred to the hands of the electors (the majority of whom are, of course, non-owners) that ought not to give the capitalists any undue scare, seeing that those same electors imbued as they are with the notion of "the sacredness of private property" and the right of capital to "its share," and in the grasp of capitalist politics and politicians, are not likely to use their right to govern to the detriment of those who worship at the feet of the unholy trinity of rent, interest and profit.

Municipal Ownership, with capitalists for the owners, is a snare and a delusion as far as the working class is concerned and its slogan of "cheap fares," "cheap gas," "free baths," etc., is but a red herring drawn across the trail of the revolutionary movement of labor to divert its attention from its aim of dispossessing the robber class of its plunder; blur the lines of the class struggle and forge anew and more firmly the fetters of wage slavery round the limbs of a proletariat struggling to be free. On the other hand, Municipal Ownership, under working class control, achieved through the conquest of political power by means of a working class political organization, backed by a working class economic organization, both based squarely on the class struggle; Municipal Ownership in THAT sense will mean the capture of an outpost of the enemy and a "step towards Socialism." That is the kind of Municipal Ownership the Socialist Labor Party demands and that demand will be backed up by the power of labor's class-conscious, economic organization, the Industrial Workers of the World. Join them both if you would aid in the good work.

In conclusion, I venture to hope that the above quoted article will set some of the "Hearst Municipal Ownership 'Socialists'" to thinking and that the result of their thinking will cause them to overhaul their ideas in the matter and change their tactics in accordance with the new light which is bound to break in on them when the scales have fallen from off their eyes. In short, I trust some of them will LEARN from it; if they don't they must be "corkers," indeed.

Fraternally,

J. A. Stromquist.

THE SHARE OF LABOR

I wish, for the sake of economic accuracy, to contribute my share to the discussion raised by Mr. A. Spinrad on the statistical part of the Minneapolis address on "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World," touching the much mooted questeion of the "share of Labor," especially so because I conceive that Comrade De Leon left unanswered a point raised by Spinrad.

The criticism of Mr. Spinrad is correctly summed up by Comrade De Leon in the two points which he (Spinrad) makes: first, the question as to what share of the product of its labor the working class receives, and second, that the amount of wages paid out to the wage earners cannot be taken as a basis for estimating Labor's share because it does not include the item of "salaries" paid out for office hire, clerks, etc. The second point needs no enlarging upon for it has been taken up and successfully knocked out. The bulk of the "salaries" is pocketed by the presidents, vice presidents and other officers and stockholders of the big corporations. The little that is left to be divided among the clerks, bookkeepers, etc., will not materially affect the share that the working class receives. It is, therefore, in the language of Mr. Spinrad a "flagrant misapplication of figures," a "ridiculous intimation" and "an affront to the intelligence of sane men" to credit the item of "salaries to the account of the working class."

Now, to the first point. Mr. Spinrad takes exception to the statement that 17 per cent is the share that Labor received for the wealth it produced in 1900. This figure, as explained in the address, was obtained by dividing the amount of wages paid, $2,330,578,010 by the value of the product, $13,039,279,576. Mr. Spinrad holds that while the amount of wages quoted is correct, representing as it does the actual sum total paid out in every industry, the figures representing the value of manufactures are inflated because a given product according to the statistics "is repeated over and over again,"—flour figuring once as flour and again as bread. He maintains that in order to get the true figures on the share of Labor we must deduct from the above amount of $13,000,000,000, "$7,327,907,079 representing raw material" Proceeding from this reasoning Mr. Spinrad concludes that the "17 per cent share to the workers was a flagrant misapplication of figures by Mr. De Leon." While, for the reasons that I shall state in the course of the article, I am not ready to accept Comrade De Leon's 17 per cent conclusion, I shall likewise show that the true figures cannot be much in excess of the 17, and, as I proceed, it will likewise appear that the party really guilty of "flagrant misapplication of figures" is, not Comrade DeLeon, but Mr. Spinrad himself. The Republican poster from which the address on The Preamble was delivered, starts, as stated in the address, with a lean looking Uncle Sam and it winds up with a fat one. The two pictures were intended to indicate the workingman's progress in affluence. The figures on the poster were to serve as the proof of the pudding. Repeatedly in the course of his address Comrade De Leon stated that he proposed to hold the witness by his word. Comrade De Leon, consequently, never once went "behind the returns." He took the figures unverified. Mr. Spinrad finds fault with that, he considers such conduct a "flagrant misapplication of figures," and he proceeds to set the example of "honest reasoning" by—what?—by verifying all the figures, and making all the deductions that should be made? Oh, no! For that he seems to be too "honest." He goes back of the returns only partially, and upon such partial corrections he bases his conclusions. Leaving aside the line of argument followed by the address, the purpose of which was to prove the decline, instead of progress made by the working class in affluence, a fact, which, like the small share of Labor can be proved in other ways as well —leaving aside that line of argument, and taking up strictly Mr. Spinrad's line of argument, which is the point that Comrade De Leon omitted to touch on, it is undeniable that the value of raw material, the seven and odd billions mentioned by Mr. Spinrad, have to be deducted from the thirteen and odd billion fraudulently given by the poster as the increased value of manufactures for 1900. But the moment that line of argument is taken, and we start looking behind the figures, it is an obvious "misapplication of figures" to stop where Mr. Spinrad stops. So soon as that door is thrown open a large number of other inquiries must be also made. Mr. Spinrad "affronts the intelligence of sane men" when he stops short and then concludes that the share of Labor is many times more than 17 per cent.

I shall now proceed along the line of investigation insisted upon by Mr. Spinrad, but "flagrantly" left unadhered to by him. Proceeding along that line, we accordingly find:

Gross value of mfrs....	$13,039,279,566
Less raw material......	7,327,907,079
Net value of mfrs......	$ 5,711,372,487

Dividing our item of wages by the net value of manufactures we get, indeed 41 per cent, instead of 17 as the share of Labor. But are such premises sufficient from which to establish Labor's share? Indeed not!

It would be a grave error to stop here in our calculations and accept the result as conclusive. Mr. Spinrad, who displays such anxiety to get "ALL the figures" in, has conveniently omitted or ignored some very important factors which, when taken into account, will make deep inroads into our 41 per cent obtained above. He has demanded "ALL the figures." He should and shall be accommodated.

It may not be out of place here, before proceeding any further in my argument, to make clear to those unacquainted with the make-up of the statistical reports why the deduction for raw materials should be made. In looking over the "Summary of Manufactures, by Specified Industries" (from reports of the Census), we find them classified into nearly 400 industries. We find that what is the finished product of one industry becomes the raw material in another industry. Flour, the product of the flour mills industry, figures once under the heading "flouring products" and appears again when converted into bread under the heading "bread and other bakery products." Thus if 6 cents worth of flour is needed to produce a 10 cent loaf of bread, we will have, according to our statistics, the following figures:

Product of Flouring Industry, 6 cents; raw materials (wheat), 4 cents; new values created, 2 cents.

Product of Bread Industry, 10 cents; raw materials (flour), 6 cents; new values created, 4 cents.

Totals, 16 cents; raw material, 10 cents; new values created, 6 cents.

The total value of the product of these two industries appears to be 16 cents, whereas the true value is only 6 cents, because the flour as such HAS CEASED TO EXIST IN THE MARKET, having entered into the composition of the bread, and the wheat which entered into the composition of the flour is the product of agriculture with which we are here not concerned. The necessity for the deduction of the raw materials from the gross total given to obtain the true or net figures becomes obvious.

We are now ready to relieve Mr. Spinrad's anxiety by furnishing him with "ALL the figures." The figures representing the net value of manufactures obtained above are based upon wholesale prices. The workingman desiring to secure any of these commodities cannot procure them at these prices. He must buy in the retail market where he finds prices prices quoted on an average of 50 per cent higher than factory prices. Adding this 50per cent to the wholesale value of the factory product, we get a new value of $8,567,058,730, representing its retail value. It is true that the amount paid out to clerks, salesmen, etc., employed in distributing and transporting this product to the consumer should be included in our estimate of wages. In the absence of definite figures on this score we shall estimate this amount at 20 per cent of the amount paid out to wage earners which, considering the infinitely smaller cost of selling an article as compared with the cost of producing it, is a liberal estimate and may safely include the proportionately small item of salaries paid out to clerks, bookkeepers, etc., employed in the manufacturing industries. Adding this 20 per cent to the item of wages we get $2,796,793,612, representing the total amount of wages received by Labor engaged in the manufacturing as well as retail establishments, against $8,567,058,730, the retail value of its product. Dividing the latter by the former we get as a result 32 per cent representing Labor's share, at this stage of the game, leaving 68 per cent in the pockets of the Capitalist Class. Thus Mr. Spinrad's estimate of "actually 59 per cent" is already cut almost in half—and we have not yet finished.

The item of rent which represents about one-quarter of the workingman's cost of living has not been considered in the above. It is true that part of the rents paid by workingmen is included in the 50 per cent which we have added to the factory prices of building materials, but this is a relatively insignificant sum when compared with the amounts omitted. The amount covered by this 50 per cent represents the rents of new buildings only. The enormous receipts for rents accruing from buildings constructed in previous years represent pure plunder pocketed by the landowning portion of the capitalist class and properly should be added to the value of manufactures. This will reduce the share of Labor considerably—undoubtedly to less than 30 per cent. The great increase in rents and the ever greater productivity of Labor tends to enhance the value of Labor's product and correspondingly reduces the share of Labor. So you see, Mr. Spinrad, we are heading pretty rapidly toward the 17 per cent goal.

While I am not ready to accept 17 per cent as representing the share that falls to Labor, the true figure cannot be much in excess of it. I would place it at about 25 per cent. By the light of "all the figures" it seems to me that Mr. Spinrad's "actually 59 per cent" appears "ridiculous to say the least."

W. T.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

[W. T. might have considered several other items besides those that he considered in the process of reducing the nominal share of Labor. One of these items is the deterioration of goods; another is the obviously inflated total of the wages alleged to have been paid. But sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

CLASSICAL LITERATURE

We are frequently asked for advice as to books that should be read on certain topics, and as to what constitutes good literature. So often are we asked for such advice, that we deem it a need probably widespread among our friends, and in order to help them in the direction of good reading we have made a careful selection of standard works representative of some of the greatest authors. These books are for thinking people. They are not books for a day but for all time. We can supply the books, cloth bound, for 50 cents a volume, which includes postage. Such books make ideal holiday gifts, and if your wife, your sister, or your sweetheart, or anyone else, contemplates giving you a present, tell them you would prefer one of these books to anything else. Orders must be accompanied with cash, no accounts opened. The titles are:

Aristotle's Ethics.
Augustine, St., Confessions of.
Bacon's Essays.
Balzac's Shorter Stories.
Bronte's Jane Eyre.
Carlyle's Sartor Resartus.
Darwin's Coral Reefs.
Defoe's Captain Singleton.
De Quincey's Confessions.
De Quincey's Essays.
Early Reviews of Great Writers.
Elizabethan England.
English Fairy and Folk Tales.
English Prose (Maundeville to Thackery)
Epictetus, Teaching of.
Froissart, Passages from.
Goethe, Maxims of.
Gosse's Northern Studies.
Heine in Art and Letters.
Heine, Prose writings of.
Heine's Italian Travel Sketches.
Ibsen's Pillars of Society.
Irish Fairy and Folk Tales.
Jerrold, Douglas, Papers.
Landor's Imaginary Conversations.
Wordsworth's Prose.
Lessing's Nathan the Wise.
Marcus Aurelius, Meditations of.
Mazzini's Essays.
Mill's Liberty.
Milton, Prose of.
Montaigne, Essays of.
More's Utopia.
Morris' Volsungs and Niblungs.
Pascal, Selected Thoughts of.
Plato's Republic.
Plutarch's Lives.
Poe's Tales and Essays.
Renan, Essays of.
Renan's Life of Jesus.
Renan's Marcus Aurelius.
Renan's Antichrist.
Sainte-Beuve, Essays of.
Schopenhauer.
Seneca's Morals, Selections of.
Shelley's Essays and Letters.
Sheridan's Plays.
Smith Sydney, Papers of.
Spencer's Anecdotes and Observations.
Steele and Addison, Papers of.
Swift's Prose writings.
Tacitus, The Annals of.
Lessing's Laocoon, and others writings.

In keeping with the prose writings we have made a selection of poetry, the books being bound uniformly and selling at the same price, viz., 50 cents per volume postage paid. The titles are:

Ballads and Rondeaus.
Bothie (The) Clough.
Burns, Poems.
Burns, Songs.
Byron, (2 volumes).
Canadian Poems.
Chatterton.
Chaucer.
Children of the Poets.
Cowper.
Crabbe.
Early English Poetry.
Emerson.
Fairy Music.
German Ballads.
Goethe's Faust.
Goldsmith.
Greek Anthology.
Irish Minstrelsy.
Jacobite Ballads.
Matthew Arnold.
Poe.
Shelley.
Sonnets of Europe.
Victor Hugo.
Whitman.
Whittier.

All that mankind has done, thought, gained, or been: it is lying in magic preservation in the pages of Books.—Thomas Carlyle.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2-6 NEW READE STREET, NEW YORK.

OTHER BOOKS THAT ARE READ.

Ancient Pagan and Modern Christian Symbolism.—By Thomas Inman, M. D. Popular Edition, revised and enlarged, with an essay on Baal Worship, on the Assyrian Sacred "Grove," and other allied Symbols. Profusely illustrated. Post 8vo. cloth, gilt top, $1.00; half calf, $2.00.

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SOMETHING NEW.

We have just received an importation of 1,000 copies of a pamphlet: "The Historical Basis of Socialism in Ireland", by Thomas Brady. The price is five cents per copy; to Sections at three cents. The book is sixteen pages and is issued by the Socialist party of Ireland. Send in your orders.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
2-6 New Reade street, New York.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization know as a "Section", or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Eight or more persons may form a "Section", provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade or labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find seven others to join with them in organizing a "Section", but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade street, New York City,
(Box 1576).

SHOULD YOU PASS THROUGH NEW MEXICO.

All I. W. W. and S. L. P. members passing through Albuquerque, are asked to communicate with or call upon the undersigned in the interest of the before-mentioned organizations. Write me, General Delivery, or call, between seven and nine o'clock, any evening, at 522 Marquette street, room 2, upstairs.

J. A. Stromquist.

WEEKLY PEOPLE
–, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
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Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Hungry and fainting for food, you ask
me to join you in snapping—
What but a pink-paper confit, with motto romantic inside it?
Wishing to stock me a garden, I'm sent
to a table of nosegays;
Better a crust of black bread than a
mountain of paper confections,
Better a daisy in earth than a dahlia cut
and gathered;
Better a cowslip with root than a prize
carnation without it.
—CLOUGH.

A BELATED MARIA THERESA.

The press despatches from Europe announce that, driven by his domestic straits, Czar Nicholas presented himself before the soldiers, with his baby czarowitch in his arms, and addressed an allocution to them. The despatches are rather silent as to the response evoked by the pantomime, and the piece spoken.

A little over a century and a half ago, a formidable coalition of foreign powers threatening her throne, Maria Theresa appeared before the diet of the Hungarian nobility with her babe, the future Joseph II. of Austria, electrified them with her beauty, pathos, a thrilling invocation spontaneously pronounced in Latin, and forthwith wrung from the assembled noblemen, who enthusiastically drew their swords and brandished them in confirmation of their pledge: "Morimur pro rege nostro Maria Theresa!"—we are ready to die in behalf of our Queen, Maria Theresa.

Is the Czar's performance an instance of history's repeating itself, first as a pathetic drama, then as a clownish burlesque?

Or is his performance of a piece with that of the uncouth Haytian Negro insurrectionist, who, anxious to imitate the great Napoleon at the battle of the Pyramids, drew up his rag and tag soldiers in a grove and paraphrased that eloquent general's sentence—"From the heights of these pyramids a hundred centuries look down upon you!"—with the words: "From the tops of these cocoanut trees a thousand monkeys grin down upon you!"?

Whatever it be, Nicholas is a belated Maria Theresa. Wisely do the despatches trip lightly over the scene. The effect wrought by a young woman of surpassing ability, powerful character and beauty to match, pressing her babe at the bounteous sweep of her maternal bosom, before an assembly of youthful, virile and martial warriors in the eighteenth century, is not likely to be repreduced by a shrip of a man, imbecile in mind, weak of character and bearing on his face the stamp of a degenerate, holding the cockatrice of a czarowitch in his puny arms, before his soldiers, the hereditary victims of his cruel despotism, and in the twentieth century, at that. Indeed, that the response, evoked by a Maria Theresa in 1741, is not to be evoked by a Nicholas in 1905, of that the crowding proofs are conclusive.

KNOCKED OUT EACH OTHER.

"The Case for and Against Municipal Ownership" was the subject of discussion at the joint session held on December 28 by the American Political Science Association, at Johns Hopkins University.

Frederic C. Howe, of Cleveland, O., spoke for. The gist of his argument was that there is a widespread popular "dissatisfaction with private monopoly"; municipal corruption springs from franchise grants; municipal ownership would remove this source of corruption.

Prof. Winthrop M. Daniels of Princeton University, spoke against. The gist of the Professor's argument was that "if the corruption of city politics is inevitably bound up in the local government's grant of franchises, a betrayal of the public interest is equally possible" whenever that same government administers an industry.

Obviously, Mr. Howe knocked out the Professor beforehand, and the Professor, in turn, neatly knocked out Mr. Howe. The power to grant franchises for monopolies and the exercise of such a power cannot choose but invite corruption. Municipal corruption follows inevitably. Mr. Howe pointed successfully to a leak in the capitalist tub. By doing so Mr. Howe sent the Professor sprawling out of the rink, in advance. The Professor, thereupon, made it quite clear that the government which can and does succumb to corruption in the granting of monopolies is surely not likely to resist corruption in the administration of the same monopolies—an argument that in turn sent Mr. Howe sprawling at the opposite side of the rink. While these two mutually knocked out "scientists" are recovering their breaths from their mutually unerring punches, the Socialist will step into the arena and state the issue. This can now be done all the easier with the two scientists' knock-outs to help.

"Corruption" is the sociologic expression for the everyday expression of the everday experience of the capers a man cuts when the ground is slippery under him. On slippery ground man wabbles, trips and falls. Whether it is a banana peel that renders the footing slippery, or it is insecure living, the result is the same. Capitalist society is a banana peal under man's foot. In the capitalist system the necessaries for production and life are private property. The consequence is that he who has no capital is at the mercy of him who has, and he who has some, but smaller, capital is in constant dread of being confiscated. The insecurity of the masses is played upon by the capitalist; on the other hand, the masses being needed by the capitalist, a "compromise" is reached. The compromise represents the swaying backward and forward of the man on slippery ground—in sociology these staggers are called "corruption."

The attitude of the Howes is to beat the devil around the stump: they would stop, not corruption, but one method of corruption and that in a manner that would intensify corruption in some other direction. The attitude of the Professors Daniels is to fold their arms and let corruption alone: they cannot see how the thing can be stopped: they solve the question by running away from it. The Socialist Labor Party neither runs away from this, any more than from any other question, nor does it beat the devil around the stump. It attacks "corruption" in the only way that the thing can be intelligently done—by straining to remove from under man's foot the banana peel of the capitalist system.

THE USES OF HEARSTISM.

The defeated Tammany candidates—Mayor McClellan and his running mates McGowan and Metz—have received their "certificates of election" from the "regularly constituted authorities", and are being sworn in by Republican and Tammany judges. These performances are being gone through under the political benediction of the Court of Appeals decision, which, despite proof that the inspectors of election had committed high-handed fraud in the counting, refused to allow the ballot boxes to be re-opened and a recount had, on the ground that "it is the wiser policy that the result shall not be left in uncertainty after its proclamation by the Board of Inspectors at the close of the canvass", and that "it is impolitic that the administration of Governmental affairs should be permitted to be embarrassed through the delays occasioned by a judicial re-opening of the canvass at the interest of any defeated candidate". In view of the facts and the reasoning, the decision amounts to saying that it is the part of capitalist wisdom and good policy, a crime having been committed by the inspectors by returning a defeated candidate as elected, to cure the crime by submission. Or, compressing the decision into compacter shape, that the election inspectors are there not to register the will of the people, but to correct that will in the interest of the peace and comfort of the ruling class, whenever the will of the people is expressed in a way that might, could, or would, in the opinion of the said ruling class, inconvenience their peace and comfort aforesaid.

To obtain such a decision, in fact, to wring such an avowal under the official sanction of the highest capitalist court in the Empire state, is no slight merit on the part of the reform movements to which the name of "Hearstism" may be given collectively. Hearstism, like any other reform movement, it will fail utterly in accomplishing any of the reforms, or "one thing at a time" measures that it strives for. Reform implies tinkering at the existing social system and upholding it. As Dickens well called it, the existing social system is a Princess' nails system—a system where the masses are given nail parings of the ruling class. The capitalist social system has outlived its usefulness. The season for reforming it is gone by. At such a season, reforms are not only useless, they are unattainable. They imply suspicion that things are not as they should be. A ruling class, rotten ripe for overthrow, can brook not the slightest suspicion upon its soundness. Any project at reform threatenes its whole structure. For reform our capitalist ruling class has, accordingly, the same feelings, instinctively, that it has for Revolution itself. Hearstism is, therefore, bound to miss fire. Yet, while it misses fire, it accomplishes results of first magnitude—for Socialism. Hearstism aims at the carom of reform, but "pockets the ball"—for the Social Revolution. Such a ball is the decision of the Court of Appeals upon which the defeated Tammany candidates are now swearing themselves into office. Everybody was well aware of the corruption of the Depews, of the lackeyship of the Odell-Governors to the Harriman railroad owners, of the robbery of the McCalls, the Alexanders, etc., etc., but now, since the insurance investigations, accurately knows all about it. And so every thinking man, every one who is not a political moon-calf or a pure and simple political Socialist was well aware of the imbecility of the Socialist ballot unbacked by the proletarian might, the industrial organization, to enforce it, but now, since the Court of Appeals decision, accurately knows all about it. Correctly was the statement made in the Minneapolis address on "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World":

"Political power is reached through the ballot box. But the ballot-box is not an open field; it is a veritable defile. That defile is held by the agents of the Capitalist Class. The election inspectors and returning boards are capitalist appointees; they are veritable garrisons with which the Capitalist Class holds the defile. To imagine that these capitalist garrisons of the election defiles will complacently allow the candidates of the Revolution, whose program is the dismantling of the political burg of capitalism, peacefully to file through, is to indulge in a moon-calf's vision."

If Hearstism did nothing more then compel the admission of this important fact it did not live in vain. It matters not that Hearstism did not aim at such a result: it matters not that it missed and is bound to miss its carom. IT POCKETS THE BALLS—FOR US. The rising Movement for the rearing of the Socialist Republic needs many a ball of this caliber: it can not itself pocket such balls: its mission is quite another—to drill the proletariat and exercise it in the use of the "wind-falls" that Hearstism furnishes—and is there to furnish.

The Russian working class is bravely fighting a terrific battle. The eyes of the proleariat of the world are on them, following their struggles with the greatest of interest and earnestly desiring their ultimate triumph, for their victory means the nearer realization of a flood of uplifting aspirations in all the great countries of the world—the dawn of a new era for labor. But the world's proletariat are doing more. Conscious of the fact that good wishes never yet sustained a good cause, they are hastening to add to them their good dollars. They have set aside January 22, 1906, as the day on which to make a grand collection by means of great demonstrations, in aid of their Russian brethren. Some, more alive to the pressing necessities of the Russian working class, urge immediate collections, leaving that of January 22, to follow and add to the grand total. We join with them, saying, Let him who can, give now and give as much and as often as he can. Our Russian brothers go to death every day, should we fail to go to our pocketbooks occasionally? Perish the thought. It is disproportionate to the sacrifice made by the Russian proletariat; and unworthy the noble cause of International Socialism. The capitalists, when they want to win, tell their cohorts to "vote early and often." Let the cohorts of Labor give early and often.

Is the statement that the President is an agent of the Czar, sufficient and valid ground for the police to interrupt a public meeting? Or is such an interruption an unconscious indication of the latent fear that the ruling class of this country have of the possible results of the Russian Revolution—a fear that prompts them to squelch any destructive criticism in its behalf? On Dec. 26, last, the police of Philadelphia interrupted a "Socialist" party meeting where such a statement was made. They thereby showed that they either acted without due regard for the rights of free speech, or too great a regard for the safety of capitalism. In either event their action calls for the severest condemnation.

The following was found among the "Railroad Notes" of a daily commercial newspaper:

"Panhandle engineers will hereafter be required to obtain shop experience and have a knowledge of the anatomy of a locomotive. Firemen must spend a few months in the roundhouses and shops before they can go on the road. In this way the men will become better qualified for emergency repairs."

The Panhandle is a part of the Pennsylvania system. When the Santa Fe machinists struck the engineers were compelled to make repairs. In this way the strike was broken. The Pennsylvania seems to have learned the lesson thus taught: it is either preparing for a strike, or has determined to save machinists' wages by compelling engineers to make repairs.

Review and Forecast

January 1 is here. As usual it was preceded by reviews of the old year and forecasts of the new. According to both the one and the other, the country has had and will have great prosperity last year and for years to come. E. H. Harriman says "We see prosperity on every hand. Nothing can stop the progress of the country." Carnegie assures us that "There is work for everybody, and every one is at work who has taken the trouble to look for it. We are making more and selling more, and a year from now we will be beating the record of the present time." Paul Morton, breaker of anti-rebate laws and business moralist, emphatically declares that "Never before in the history of the United States have the people of our country owned so much and owed so little. And what is better than anything else is, that there is every reason to believe that this general and universal prosperity is of a permanent character." Chas. Schwab adds his voice to the great prosperity chorus as follows: "Everybody is busy. In this country we have solved the great problem of economic output, and our next great industrial problem is to beat all other countries in the quality of our products." So sing the men foremost in the financial plutocarcy which dominates the country, and which, when it speaks of "we," means not the nation but its own members.

On hearing the song one recalls that it was but a few days ago that a large number of Christmas dinners were given to the "deserving poor" in the leading cities; that the charity organization appeals in their behalf are most pressing; that the "bread line" grows in length; that the list of suicides due to lack of employment increases, as do rents and prices; while the deaths from accidents and excessive work show no signs of diminution, the only diminution observable being in wages, not to mention the deterioration in the quality of the food products and clothing consumed by the great working class. "We see prosperity on every hand"! ? ! ? "There is work for everybody"! ? ! ? "Never * * * have the people of our country owned so much and owed so little"! ? ! ? "We have solved the great problem of economic output"! ? ! ? In the classical language of the day "forget it," just as the Harrimans, Carnegies, Mortons, Schwabs, et. al., would have us forget the damaging facts that make against their lying optimism.

This song of prosperity has also one other drawback: It is deceptive in its prophecy. Charles G. Dawes, former comptroller of the currency, sounds a note of warning. Says he: The country must pay the penalty of reckless promotion, accompanied by wild speculation and the consequent abnormal inflation of credits." L. V. F. Randolph, president of the Consolidated Exchange, says "The growth and prosperity of the American nation have had no parallel. . . . It would be strange indeed if in a sky so bright as that above us no cloud appears. . . . If all the details of human activity were perfectly directed, only good results would ensue, but that is impossible. In these days of manufacturing and commercial competition, overtrading and overcapitalization of industries must almost inevitably follow (or be a part of) unusual prosperity. . . . We are reaching a point in the development of our industries, finances and commerce where the note of caution will be highly important."

In addition to this and for the sake of greater clarification as to the real value of prosperitp prophecy, let us turn to the luminous light that Socialism sheds on Capitalism and its abnormalities. Frederick Engels, in his "Socialism, From Utopia to Science," shows how, under Capitalism, owing to the robbery of Labor through wages and profits, which renders the great working class unable to buy back what it produces, and the planlessness of capitalist production, which makes production impossible of precise regulation and control, "The expansion of markets cannot keep step with the expansion of production."

Continuing Engels says:

"A crash becomes inevitable, and, seeing it can lead to no solution, so long as it does not burst the capitalist mode of production itself, it must be of periodic recurrence. Capitalist production generates another 'vicious circle.'

"Indeed, since 1825, when the first general crisis broke out, the whole industrial and commercial world—production and exchange among all civilized nations, together with their more or less barbarous appendices—is thrown out of joint about every ten years. Commerce is blocked; the markets are overstocked; the products lie there as plentiful as undisposable; cash becomes invisible; credit disappears; factories stand still; the working masses are in want of food, because they have produced too much of it; failure follows upon failure, and sheriff's sale upon sheriff's sale. The paralysis lasts years; production and powers of production are wasted and destroyed wholesale, until the heaped up mass of commodities finally runs out at more or less depreciated values, and until production and exchange are are again gradually set in motion. By degrees the pace is accelerated, it breaks into a trot, the industrial trot becomes a gallop, and this, in its turn, increases to the headlong run of a complete steeplechase of industry, commerce, credit and speculation, finally to land again, after breakneck jumps, in the ditch of the crash. And so again and again. This we have experienced fully five times since 1825, and are experiencing it now (1877) for the sixth time. Furthermore, the character of these crises is so sharply stamped upon them, that Fourier struck them all off by designating the first one as a 'crise plethorique'—a crisis of abundance."

"Nothing can stop the progress of the country"! ? ! ? "A year from now we will be beating the record of the present time"! ? ! ? "This general and universal prosperity is of a permanent character"! ? ! ? "Our next great problem is to beat all other countries in the quality of our products! ? ! ? In the classical language of the day once more, "Fudge." We are on "the headlong run of a complete steeplechase of industry," etc., preparatory to landing, "after breakneck jumps into the ditch of the crash." And our next great problem is to get rid of capitalism and its recurring crises.

The editor of the Boston "Press and Printer" is an amusin' cuss. He says:

"These are exciting times for newspapers in Russia and Hungary. News comes from St. Petersburg by way of Paris that Russian compositors will refuse to work for any paper that submits to government censorship. Nothing will satisfy the workingmen in the Czar's troubled empire but absolute freedom of the press. As the imperial promises in this respect have been carried out, the publishers are between the devil and the deep sea.

"Whether they yield to the censor, or to the printers, ruin stares them in the face. The despotism of the labor unions seems scarcely more tolerable than that of the bureaucracy.

"Riotous workmen in Budapest recently broke into the offices of the Hirlap, smashed the windows and reduced the presses to junk, and all because of the stand taken by the paper on the question of universal suffrage. The compositors on several Hungarian papers are said to have struck because they did not approve of editorial policies.

"Such occurrences should make the American publisher thankful that he lives in a land of real, not sham, liberty. He has troubles in plenty, including those growing out of his relations with labor organiations. But his person and his plant are reasonably free from danger of violence. And, while causes for strikes often seem to him frivolous, the workers in the mechanical department do not undertake to control the utterances of the editorial page."

What makes this editor such an amusin' cuss is his distinction between real and sham liberty. It is sham liberty to refuse to support newspapers that uphold autocracy, the denial of all liberty. Real liberty consists in supporting newspapers that believe in a government that will take all liberty, including the liberty of the press, away from the people. So reasons the sapient editor of the "Press and Printer", and in Boston, the hub of the intellectual universe, and the seat of Fanneil Hall, "the cradle of Liberty", too! What would have happened had the Boston tea party, that famous prototype of the Budapest workmen, been animated (sic.) by such conceptions of liberty? Would they have dumped that cargo overboard; or would they have, as our amusin' editor intimates they ought to have done, purchased that cargo, and set up in business with it, in the interests of "real" liberty? It is to laugh!

It now transpires that the Belmont-Ryan traction deal is really a giant merger of all the lines, elevated, surface and underground, in the city, with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company indirectly represented. J. P. Morgan & Co., H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Co., the Rothschilds represented by Belmont & Co., and other financial interests of almost equal importance, are included in the new consolidation.

In its new phase the deal is an important one. It gives the quietus to the idea prevalent in many quarters that the day of the alliance of large corporate interests is passing; in that it shows such alliance to be as essential to the conservation of large capital as ever, and for the same reason as in the past, viz., the destructiveness of competition. The largest capitalist interests of the new and old world have gotten together for the purpose of promoting those interests by the same principle of co-operation that they have found so effective in the last two decades. They perceive that it is only by such principles that they can preserve their interests and promote their own welfare. When working people grasp this fact and note wherein they are being trained and organized in accordance therewith, a new era will dawn for them!

THEORY AND PRACTICE

The Part They Play In the Socialist Movement Well Set Forth.

Ever since the beginning of Socialist agitation it has had among its advocates men who championed the cause from a purely theoretic standpoint. To know the theory of Socialism is a very necessary thing, but unless the theoretic knowledge be correctly applied, through the medium of tactics, the Socialist Revolution will be a flash in the pan.

The theorist, usually a hyper-sensitive, sentimental soul, imagines that all that is necessary to bring about a change, is to make known his beautiful ideal, and presto the Socialist Republic. Ignorant of, or, ignoring the forces by which society develops, theorists have tried time and again to prove their faith by works that are insufficient and unavailing, and their experiences stand as a warning, that all efforts not grounded upon the bed rock of the class struggle, are predestined to failure.

The theorist, knowing nothing of social forces, turns topsy-turvey, the minds of those who pay heed to what he says, and will himself pursue the will-o'-the-wisp (theory) until he tumbles into the bog Corruption, or he becomes a pessi mist without faith in anyone or anything.

To the theoretical-idealistic mind, the idealism of the materialistic, matter of fact, movement of the working class, in its struggle for better conditions, is most repulsive. This, I think, is due to the fact that the theorist is not the representative of the proletariat. True, he may be a workingman, but his heart bleeds for all humanity; just as much for the "evils" that capitalism imposes upon the capitalist, as it does for the woes of the workingman.

The appearance of the Communist Manifesto practically killed the first form of theoretical idealism that afflicted the Socialist movement; but theoretical idealism itself was not altogether overthrown. We have recently had Millerandism in Europe, which cult did not lack support here. In passing it may be remarked that it is in the nature of the irony of things that the theoretical idealist believes himself thoroughly practical. The capitalist press, realizing that the man of theory tends to unbalance the minds of men, gladly proclaim him—practical Socialist.

The utopian of to-day is the pure and simple political Socialist. His fetich is the ballot box as the sole means needful for the inauguration of Socialism. Like his predecessors, the modern utoplan starts by ignoring a social force! the principle that political movements are the reflex, not of ideals, but of economic needs or conditions. The political Socialist, (and, mind you, I am now referring to the sincere man, not to the fellow with private ambitions), looks upon the conflict in the shop as a sordid affair. His soul is harrowed by the sight of seeing one side seeking t ohold more in the shape of profits, while the other side is striving to get more in the shape of wages. He sees the fight, and thinks how happy both could be, if they would but listen to him.

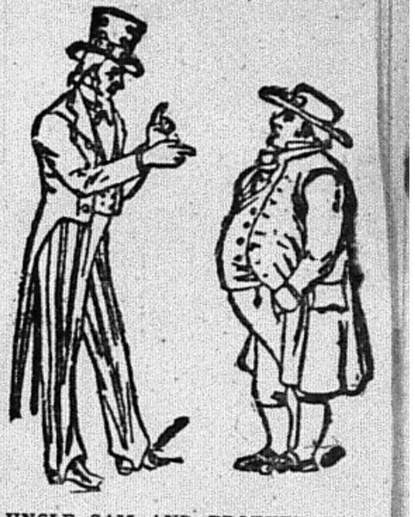
I have heard the political Socialist upon the stump, have listened while he told of the glorious time to be, and have heard him wind up with: "All this you can have, by simply voting for it." The "stolid" workman, who had to fight for enough to keep him in bread and butter, would walk away, he had listened to one more pipe dream.

The class conscious, militant Socialist proceeds differently. He seeks first to know the operation of the social forces, and, when he understands them, he both subjects himself to the forces and in turn subjects them to his will. In other words, he co-operates with them to reach the end he has in view. Such a one knows that it is useless to speak to the workers on the street corner, of an ideal society, while in the organization that touches them most vitally, they are taught that the present social system is eternal.

What is the use of preaching class struggle if we do not also explain that they are false economic teachers, who prate of the brotherhood of capital and labor? But it is not enough for the Socialist to merely warn; knowing that only upon correct economic groundwork can the Socialist political movement be builded, it is the duty of the Socialist to help lay the foundation. It may not be ideal work, you may have to get down in ooze and slime, but the structure so easily reared in your mind will never charm your vision, unless you do this necessary foundation work.

A long and futile experience bears testimony to the fact that nothing is to be hoped for through the old style, pure and simple union. The Socialist who says keep the union movement out of the political, is echoing the talk of the pure and simple unionist, who says, "keep the political out of the union movement", and both are echoing the capitalist, who when his interests are threatened by his

(Continued on page 6.)



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—I have been reading up on the class struggle.

Uncle Sam—That's good.

B. J.—But I find it is too narrow.

U. S.—How would you broaden it?

B. J.—The strict class struggle draws the line between wage earners and c italists.

U. S.—Correct.

B. J.—I don't think that's right sound. The line should be drawn tween the toilers and the non-toile.

U. S.—For instance?

B. J.—The clerk of a groceryman toiler, but the groceryman himself t also. Under the strict principle of class struggle, the line is drawn betwee the two, placing the clerk on one si with other workers, and the toiling gr ceryman on the other, and together wi the Depews, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Cou Castellane, etc. Now that is all wrong.

U. S.—How would you fix it?

B. J.—I would place the toiling gr ceryman on the same side of the li with all other toilers, whether wa earners or not, and on the other side th idlers and spongers.

U. S.—If you did so you would prett soon get all mixed up: just as mixed a if you placed the strawberry and th daisy in the same botanical family. Th two grow close to the ground, etc., ye they belong to two wholly distinct families. Again, the strawberry grows on lowly bush, the apple on a stately tree upon your principle of classifying th toiling groceryman separately from th Vanderbilts, you would put the strawberry and the apple in different families; fact is, that they are of one and the same family.

B. J.—You don't say so!

U. S.—Yes. The mouse is a little animal, the elephant a big one; you woul classify them separately; yet the fac is that the elephant and the mouse ar one family.

B. J. (with increased astonishment)—Yes?

U. S.—Yes. What determines the kinship between plants and animals is not appearance, but some fundamenta fact that typifies them. Now, the fundamental fact that typifies the toiling smal groceryman is not his toiling: other people toil with whom you would not ra the toiling groceryman; pickpockets to and toil hard; stock brokers toil, a toil hard. The fundamental fact t typifies the toiling groceryman is that is in possession of property, whereby can, and does, just as the big capitali squeeze labor out of another human b ing; and the typifying feature of th groceryman's clerk is that, being stripped of all property whereby to earn his own living, he is bound to sell himself to the man who has such property. It is upon those lines that the economic classes are separated. To blur that line is to open the doors for all sorts of false steps; hence so many "reform" parties that jump up and collapse.

B. J.—Yes, yes; and yet it seems to me that the groceryman has a hard time of it.

U. S.—No doubt; and yet no harder than many a pirate who, being caught, was hanged to the yardsarms of his own ship. If the groceryman has sense—and what is said of him is said of the whole middle class—he would simply throw i his lot with the proletariat, but to d that he must accept proletarian econo ics, insead of doing what the middle now try to do, to join the proletaria forcing upon it middle class econo "coal planks a la Democratic "public ownership of public uti etc. Only then is there help for the ing middle class.

B. J.—Hm! I now see it in light. This middle class wants to gether with the proletariat, pr the proletariat is willing to lie the stomach of the middle class.

U. S.—You got it now.

Watch the label on your paper. will tell you when your subscripti pires. First number indicates the m second, the day, third the year.

The New York Labor News Com is the literary agency of the Soc Labor Party and publishes nothing sound Socialist literature.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am instructed by Local 92, I. W. W., to report to the People about one Arthur Morrow Lewis, of San Francisco, who gave a lecture against the I. W. W. on the 10th inst. But before I write of the lecture I think a review of this gentleman would be in order. Mr. Lewis is an intividual who, years ago, was a White Chapel minister. He worked in Buffalo as a moulder; but in 'Frisco he began to shine. The "Socialist" party passed resolutions forbidding only special persons authority to speak. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Brown and others would get out on Grant avenue, talk and get all the profits from the papers, books, etc. On the side Lewis gave about a score of lectures on Socialism, and science. He would give a lecture on the street to suit the reading matter he was selling. He would talk of prostitutes and venereal diseases, adn make it appear as if every other person had such a disease; and you would think Bebel's "Woman" was devoted to such things. The profits on literature made a split in the S. P. in 'Frisco. The other faction sold too many papers for 5 cents, so the grafters began to flit. The fourth person went first; Brown followed. Lewis and wife went to Oregon and Washington, and many dates were made and people were fooled. He remained in Portland a long time, until the Socialist local found it necessary to pass a resolution to govern all meetings. Then the Lewises flitted. Within three days he was hired as State lecturer for Washington, but very soon he found that Seattle had some good speakers and there was no chance to shine, so he picked a quarrel with Mrs. Irene Smith. This was soon followed by two resolutions being passed against him, and he resigned. He beat around selling books and gave three or four lectures in Seattle, the last one being against the I. W. W.

In Portland he also gave a lecture against the I. W. W. He tells a story of a man getting a diverce from his wife because she liked onions, and went and kept a skunk farm. It was to his material interest. He dealt on the iron law of wages, labor a commodity, price of labor, cost of production. He says of the two the A. F. of L. is scientifically correct, as it builds up a corner in labor, thereby raising the price of their commodity, at the expense of the unorganized. He said the I. W. W. was open to everybody that could do work, and that showed a weakness. He said it was a dream, a theory, a Utopia. He said, "As for it being a Socialist organizations, why, where the Western Federation of Miners are strong in British Columbia they have the only hall in town, and a Socialist could not hire the hall." He said that when we wanted the brewers to join the I. W. W. we did not mention the word Socialism; we take them all in—Democratic and Republican politicians, grafters, officers and all. He said, "A union with every worker in it would be a success." He believes all members of the I. W. W. should be Socialists.

Lewis gave a glowing spiel on our organizer, Mr. Bohn, saying he was too good a man for our cause.

The grafter has now gone to Los Angeles, where it seldom rains, is a nice place for out-door work and a good place to sell books and papers, especially in winter.

Ed. C. Evans,
Recording Secretary I. W. W.
Portland, Ore., Dec. 18.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Who is this Sonnabend, business agent of the International Association of Machinists, mentioned lately in The People? What is his record?

A Machinist.
New York, Dec. 22.

A WORD OF WARNING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I deem it opportune to call attention to dangers that menace organizations like the I. W. W. and the S. L. P. The editorial in Sunday's People plainly shows the necessity of vigilance in guarding the class-conscious movement of the working class. Conservativeness, like conscience, is a dangerous mental condition when not well disciplined. It makes cowards, says Shakespeare.

The same is borne out in a stanza of a hymnal: "Let not conscience make you linger." It is well to look up the definition of the two words, as many think they are conservative and conscientious, but, when measured by the dictionary, find they are neither.

Fear, like anger, destroys reason. The fear of retarding the growth of the I. W. W. may cause some members to become cowards. Cowardice is criminal.

A capitalist, asked why he had no respect for the working class, replied, "They are cowards." That capitalist evidently had not met all the men in the working class.

There is no room for a coward, schemer, grafter or fakir in a revolutionary organization like the S. L. P. or the I. W. W., and a man who is a reader of The People and a member of both the political and economic branches of the movement, and who would counsel against the soliciting of subscriptions for The Weekly People for fear of keeping some of the S. P. men out of the I. W. W., may need some of the treatment the Russian workingmen, women and children are getting at the present time.

It has been said, "You can't educate men behind their backs." Workingmen of all countries, unite. The I. W. W. preamble says: "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. The toilers must come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor." Every word written or spoken at the convention last June that launched the industrial union of which this preamble is part has been printed in The People, as well as all doings of the Industrial Workers of the World every since. Not only that, but the convention mentioned The People as one of the few papers that stood by the cause of industrialism. The Weekly People of December 16, 1905, is a fair sample of every issue. There are forty-two columns (six pages) in the paper. Twenty-two columns contain I. W. W. matter, viz.: Page 1, in every column; page 2, columns 5, 6 and 7; page 3, columns 4 and 5; page 4, column 6; page 5, columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7; page 6, columns 3, 6 and 7.

The Industrial Worker, official journal of the I. W. W., undoubtedly will contain much that is here reported, but in condensed form. Every member should subscribe for it, too; costs 50 cents per year, monthly. The literature published by the Labor News Company should also be procured by members, but the People reports daily events, and the Weekly contains the cream of the Daily.

The motto of the I. W. W. is "Agitate, Educate, Organize." Mr. Debs said, when addressing a mass meeting in this city recently: "Study the principles of the I. W. W.; investigate them; then act the part of a man and join the I. W. W. Don't expect others to do your work. Do not be led. I would not lead you in it if I could; because if I could lead you in some one else could lead you out."

The workers have been trained under capitalism, which develops strange products—the complete opposite of manhood generally. Consequently it is not to be wondered at if men have no confidence in their fellow man. Still, there is honesty and honor in the majority of the working people, but it cannot be lived in a vicious system.

This government, in its earliest days, took the people in its confidence; but now there is a barrier between the government officials and the people. Now it is secret, star-chamber proceedings. The A. F. of L. has the same. The I. W. W. and the S. L. P. must surely not practice the same. This, too, is a serious matter, that should be knocked in the head as soon as it manifests itself. The S. L. P. has done it many times, and undoubtedly will have to do it again; likewise the I. W. W.

As it becomes prominent there will be weeding to be done, too, no doubt; and it will not be the ordinary member, but the smart fellow, who is a good talker and all around good fellow, who will produce the impression that the best timber should be chosen to represent the organization; one who possesses his qualifications. Then he canvasses the members who do not take an active part in the meetings to vote for him and his kind, as was done in the Panama affair, as reported in yesterday's People.

The I. W. W. convention had some of the same element to deal with, but succeeded in relegating them to the rear, and the stenographic report of the proceedings became public, giving the name of every person and what they said. And that is the plan of organization—every member shall have the opportunity to know all that is done and pass judgment on it. The S. L. P. members also shall know and pass judgment—is their form of organization.

A word to the wise is sufficient. An empty house is better than a bad tenant. A less competent officer is better than a crooked one.

R. Berdan.
Paterson, N. J., Dec. 28.

DISEASE IN MINING CAMPS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Pneumonia and typhoid pneumonia are epidemic in the mining towns along the gold belt of the Sierra Range of California. One doctor said he had fifty cases.

The past season has been an unusual one, being nearly 200 days in the dry season. The winter is mild, with frost at night and warm days; just the thing for pneumonia, which is fast getting worse. It is severest on those between eighteen and twenty-five years of age. This year many have died of it.

The bad conditions under which the people work helps to bring about this state of affairs.

E. Archibald.
Columbia, California, December 22.

PRINCIPLES AND TACTICS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is now about two months since I arrived in Spokane and began a still hunt for red buttons. I found one the second day, but it was worn by a comrade who was on the road. I had a long talk with him. He left town the same evening, and I felt lonely. Several times during the next few days I was tantalized by the flash of red on the coat of a street passer, only to find on close inspection that it bore a large letter "A" and some mystic lines I did not understand. I sought for the uplifted hammer in vain. Sunday came, and as I strolled down Riverside avenue in the deepening twilight my eye got hung upon a red lettered sign at 434.

Accordingly, at 8 p. m., I found myself seated in a spacious hall, surrounded by two hundred or more disciples of my one-time creed and listening to their typical expositions. I don't remember the lecturer's name, but he dwelt on "ideals," on the importance of moral character, on the arvisability of a "broad fraternalism." As near as I can remember his line of argument was, "Let all men have ideals, the higher the better; they are our salvation. Rockefeller and other employers have or may have high ideals. Therefore let us not struggle against such men, but rather fraternize with them, and by means of our interchange of thought raise their ideals and our own, until finally, striving upward hand in hand, we reach the zenith of altruism. Then mankind would be saved in the co-operative commonwealth, millennium, heaven—call it what you will."

I looked around. Everwhere, everywhere on the lapels of coats I saw the old familiar sign appear (the sign I had once worn!), as if it were a ready-made illustration to the speaker's "hand-in-hand" fraternal progress talk. Then and there I saw and felt the woeful significance of the clasped-hand emblem—the same that I had seen emblazoned above the portals of the palace of the A. F. of L., the fraternity of Capital and Labor—and then I realized as never before THAT IT IS AN ACCURSED THING! I felt a savage instinct seize upon me and vibrate through my arms and fingers, till I could only just restrain myself from tearing (or trying to tear) every one of those buttons from their coats to place them under my heel.

The time for questions came. I found myself on my feet and throwing some things into the Socialist Party hopper. They complained of the lack of a stenographer and the cogs slipped and the mill refused to grind. The questions asked were intended to bristle with S. L. P. economics, and I wore my hammer in plain view, but still they did not know me. When the general discussion opened one of the chiefest among them called on me for a speech. I was quite willing, and began to give them "The Difference" without ceremony. I had not gone far when there came a call to order from the chairman. He informed me very courteously that it was forbidden "to discuss tactics" in the meeting, and that they had assembled only to consider "the principles of Socialism." I did not ask him to define what principles were and what tactics were, but merely explained that it was the S. P. platform I was discussing, and that if the party had any of the "principles of Socialism" at all they ought to be set forth therein.

The secretary then came to me (the very man who had requested me to talk) and asked me to desist, with a smile so good-natured that I could not refuse. I had contributed nothing toward their rent. Their meeting was resumed, with the impression prevailing that they had escaped from a terrible—truth.

I attended several of their meetings in the succeeding weeks and took part in them rather obscurely, asking a few questions or making a few remarks in defense of what I considered sound principles, without mentioning organizations, till one day I got acquainted with their organizer, and he invited me to speak before them the next Sunday, on the condition "that I would not mention the name of the S. P. or S. L. P." I gave them an hours talk on "Industrialism," without mentioning the name of any organization except the I. W. W. I did, however, throw out some hints as to what a political party ought to do to serve the interests of the proletariat, and after the general discussion, in which attempts were made to defend the A. F. of L., the chairman abridged the usual order by not allowing the speaker the privilege of rejoinder. Their next business meeting brought them four resignations from members going "home" to the S. L. P. Have received no more invitations from them.

By this time I had found out Comrade Martin and Comrade Franklin and a number of S. L. P. sympathizers. We organized on November 9 with fifteen charter members. We now have twenty-five members and five more applications to act on at our next meeting. We have opened up our permanent headquarters and reading room at 217 Front avenue, on the ground floor.

We visit the "Socialist" party occasionally and ask a few questions and distribute "The Difference" at their door. Our circulars are not the only thing distributed there. A couple of weeks ago a representative of the "Nutrito" Company made a fifteen minutes' speech in the S. P. propaganda meeting in favor of his coffee substitute. Of course, he was applauded heartily. The chairman refused the floor to S. L. P. men in the same meeting, and cut their questions rather short on the ground that they were bordering on the dangerous realm of "tactics." At first we thought some partiality was shown in discriminating against us, but we discovered on leaving the hall that they were quite impartial, since every S. L. P. man, like every other, was presented with a package of this (delicious) Nutrito.

Sometimes our questions have aroused a little opposition and an invective has occasionally been hurled at us. On one of these trying occasions a Kang man by the name of Mangold arose and declared that the S. L. P. was a synonym for De Leonism, and that De Leonism was the most wily, insinuating, twisting, turning enemy that had ever blocked the pathway of Socialism. With clenched fist he denounced this enemy in one breath; then, in the next breath, he declared that the S. P. and S. L. P. had too great a common enemy to fight to bother with petty differences. It looked very much as if he meant to call Socialism their "common enemy," but the audience went wild over this "gem" of oratory and some even shouted their applause. Then it occured to me that possibly I should be proud of the fact that some of them had favored me with their hisses and cries of "Put the villian out!"

Last Sunday we were favored with an address on the I. W. W. by J. H. Walsh, editor of the Montana News. He talked good, straight S. L. P. principles, and when he had finished I began to question him on his inconsistent position in espousing the cause of the I. W. W. while he still remained a member of the political party that indorsed the A. F. of L. He said he was giving his own personal views on the I. W. W., and did not attempt to defend the S. P. I asked him if it was not wrong to belong to an organization whose guilt he admitted. The chairman interposed while Mr. Walsh was in the act of answering my questions, and began to call for members of his local to speak in his place.

Considerable hostility was shown not only toward the S. L. P. but also toward Mr. Walsh. Mr. H. L. Hughes spoke rather angrily. No wonder. He is a printer and editor of the New Time (monthly). Mr. Walsh spoke in favor of a party-owned press, and a report is current here that Mr. Hughes' subscription list has lately shrunk from 200 to 197. On this occasion the usual order of their meeting was again abridged and Mr. Walsh was not given the privilege of rejoinder.

In the establishment of our reading room Section Spokane has been aided by the following comrades: George Franklin, $5; J. F. Twohey, $5; George Ferch, $5; Harry Gwynne, 75c; Stasys Kauser, 50c; T. F. Brender, 50c. These are donations in addition to their regular dues.

Yours fraternally,
Carl H. Duncan.
Spokane, Wash., Dec. 20.

OPEN LETTER TO THE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Fellow Workingmen and Workingwomen: Experience taught you the necessity of an organization. You saw partly, what a sound organization can accomplish. I say partly, because you remained in a union, which corresponded to a bona fide labor organization only in its incipiency, and did not not keep pace with time, wherefore it is now where it was at the time of its foundation. At the same time capitalism has developed to the highest point, and the organization, which now prevails, cannot take up the fight. Even if it does, it, not being equal to the task, makes continual fiascos. I mean the A. F. of L. It is worn out and its collapse is nigh, for it uses the old false tactics, which might have been good many years ago, but now belong to the ashbarrel.

Remember how the leaders of the A. F. of L. have disgracefully deceived us. They call a portion of proletarians out on a strike and force the others, to break the strike. The leaders of the A. F. of L. disgraced us by making the A. F. of L. a scab organization. At the last coal miners' strike two years ago, John Mitchell sold these workers to the anthropophagous bosses; the late furnace workers' strike in Cincinnati, O., and others, met the same fate. Now, I ask: Are we men? or are we swine, which the leader drives according to his whim and will? Shall we submit to the fate of being scabs? It is a shame that we tolerated it so long!

Fellow wage slaves! Let us build up an organization that class-consciously stands for the interest of the Working Class the earth over and not, like the A. F. of L., conducts strikes in the interest of the bourgeiosie! The interest of the bourgeiosie is always before the interest of the proletariat! Gompers' speech on the last "convention" of the A. F. of L. demonstrates this. He said: "We must protect the honest" employers from the I. W. W.!" The I. W. W. is a class-conscious organization, which fights capitalism; and here fake Gompers wants to secure capital A. F. of L. protection. The most of the "stars" of A. F. of L. think capital is stronger than labor. Let us show them it is not so! I heard a leader of the A. F. of L. say he would rather be in the I. W. W. if it secured him such an easy job as the A. F. of L. I must observe that such people do not merit attention, for they are cowards who dare not fight for their convictions. It is the duty of the I. W. W. to enlighten the Working Class as to their material interest, so that they can control the organization. A class-conscious organization can accomplish anything! When all workers of America are organized into the I. W. W., America will actually be free!

Proletarians! Do not delay! Help us bring genuine freedom through the I. W. W.! Unity is strength! It matters not whether we work with pick and shovel, hammer, axe, saw or at the machine! Whether we are white or colored!

Proletarians of all countries, unite! for we alone have a right to existence on this planet! for we are the producers of all physical and mental wealth! Let us all stand shoulder to shoulder and let our motto be

One for all, all for one!!!

With revolutionary regards,
Adolph Renneberg.
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 19.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS' FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, December 30, there were received for the above fund the following amounts:

Henry Grimberger, Brooklyn, N. Y.	$ 3.00
A. Westerlund, New York	2.00
Philip Weilerstein, New York	.50
28th A. D., New York—F. J. Kohler, $1; H. Luderer, $3; Chas. Vollmers, $2; L. Neuman, $1; A. Rosenberg, $1; M. Rosenberg, $2; O. Luderer, $2	12.00
M. S. N., Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Max Neuhaus, $1.50; Otto Boehmke, 50c.	2.00
Fritz Werdenberg, New York	1.00
Emil Mueller, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
J. P., New York	1.00
S. Rosenzweig, New York	10.00
E. C. Harding, Vineyard Haven, Mass.	.25
G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill.	1.00
Gus. Norling, Pasco, Wash.	1.00
James Matthews, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
Carl Schlueter, Boston, Mass.	2.00
Robert Chalmers, Kansas City, Mo. (day's wages)	1.50
Chas. Rogers, Kansas City, Mo. (day's wages)	1.75
"Two days' wages," per G. Langner, Milford, Conn.	5.00
M. Hiltner, New York	1.00
C. J. Wolfe, Jersey City, N. J.	2.00
M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Jos. Finkbohmer, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.50
Jacob Waelde, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.50
Total	$ 59.50
Previously acknowledged	$247.74
Grand total	$307.24

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

FILES WANTED.

The State University of Wisconsin desires to obtain for its reference room complete files of

The "Workmen's Advocate", the predecessor of "The People", published at first in New Haven, Conn., and later, up to 1891, in New York city, and

"The People", volumes 1, 2, 3, 4and 5.

Readers of The People in possession of any or all of these files and willing to dispose of them for the purpose stated above are requested to communicate with Mr. John R. Commons, c/o Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wis.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

F. L. S., FALL RIVER, MASS.—A truce with the gabble about the prospect of help from the clergy. The only religion that capitalism teaches is the religion that will make the wage slave patient under suffering and abuse.

W. J. M., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The cartoon is good. Will probably be published as a frontispiece in the next edition of Randall's "Mitchell Exposed."

G. F. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.—First—If the Russian revolutionists overthrow their Government, then the conflagration that will sweep westward over Europe will leave no time, for a long time, for them to devote thought to the present Russian creditor class. When the conflagration will be over, things will be in such shape that the creditor class will have to stop sponging and go to work.—All this, supposing, of course that the Russian revolutionists do overthrow their Government.

Second—The next I. W. W. convention will be in May; whether in Chicago or where else lies with the G. E. B.

J. M. B., NEW CASTLE, PA.—The unfortunates, whose only source of information on the Labor Movement are the "Volkszeitung" or its English poodle, "The Worker," have not the remotest idea what the arguments are which the I. W. W. presents. And their minds are befuddled with the regulation A. F. of L. slanders formerly bestowed upon the S. T. & L. A. The two papers act therein precisely as the capitalist papers do.

"X. X.," NEW YORK—A is right. A Catholic can become President of the United States. The only qualifications for President established by the constitution are—birth in the country, thirty-five years of age and fourteen years a resident within the United States.

T. R., NEW YORK—When? Where? How does the A. F. of L. promote the interests of the working class? The A. F. of L. is organized, not against the capitalist, but against Labor. That is the feature of all craft Unionism.

T. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The surmise probably is justified. Probably there is a note running through the article "Making Ready for the Third Act" that reveals sorrow at the incorrigible perverseness of the Volkszeitung Corporation ring. Aye, we did hope, slenderly hope, that the ring's heart might warm to the events in Russia, and its mind might be cleansed by the I. W. W. Never despairing of human nature, we did entertain some faint hope that the ring might quit its gougership for the A. F. of L.; that it might discontinue its habit of keeping the truth and information, generally, from those unfortunates whose only source of information its paper is; that it would have been enlightened by the experience that such "Dunkermaennerei" tactics don't work in the long run; that it might have found a way of existing without the bribery of the Niedermeyers; that it might turn itself from a private concern to do dirty business, into a clean body owned by the Movement. We erred. The ring's mind is too petrified, its heart too putrified for that. Probably a sense of that disappointment did force itself into the article at seeing the ring resorting now to the identical nasty practices of former occasions. What must be must be. Though disappointed, we lose not heart. Far otherwise.

R. W. S., BALTIMORE, MD.—Read and remember notice on page 6, column 1, Weekly People, regarding notices.

E. B. F., FARIBAULT, MINN.—A thin skin is fatal to anyone who steps into the arena of the militant Social Question. Such a man would die either worn out to a bone with fretting, or in the paroxysms of delirium tremens. More than one correspondent to "The Referendum" recently called De Leon names, and even bracketed him with A. M. Simons, Coates, and such others. He didn't fret about that. He smole smiles. It is a man's acts that will tell. Let correspondents give their views freely, provided uttered in parliamentary language.

J. T., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Shall mention two of the old stagers of the Volkszeitung Corporation ring who sign the call for a separate political organization of the Volkszeitung brigade:

Christian Pattberg—The gentleman became notorious for the skill that he developed in organizing and smashing "Central Labor Organizations" in Brooklyn, according as it suited the interests of his saloon, where these "Central Labor Organizations" met.

P. Jann—The gentleman is frequently, if not permanently employed as a compositor on the "Volkszeitung," where his wife also is frequently, if not permanently, employed to do chores. His motto, when the S. L. P. used to call him to account for his anti-Socialistic conduct in his Union, was and continues to be: "In the Union I am a pure and simpler; in the Partei (party) I am a Socialist."

Will these two do? All the rest are tarred with the same stick.

C. H., EAST ST. LOUIS, MO.—Aye, aye! So did the Journal of the Civic Federation Capmakers' Union. It blew and bragged about the "victory" of the capmakers, doing all it could to second the efforts of Belmont's May-Day celebrating labor lieutenants to keep the rank and file in the dark about the actual defeat. Hence that paper was among the first to wheel in line with the capitalist press to throw mud upon the I. W. W., a body that it instinctively felt boded no good to the paper's scabby leaders. Of course De Leon came in for a good share of that mud.

J. A. H., CLEVELAND, O.—Despair not. "The prejudice, old-time ideas, suspicion, etc., among the men in the shops" are not worse or deeper than one time in Russia. Ca ira!

N. D., NEW YORK—Supply and demand does not create value. It establishes the market money price. Suppose the supply and the demand are equal. They would cancel each other. What, then, becomes of the value? Does it vanish? In such a case the price would coincide with the value, and this is determined by the labor socially required for production. Hence the law of value is the central truth to ascertain.

E. D., MADISON, WIS.—As far as work in the shop itself is concerned, the workingman is there plucked from three sides. First, he is paid back only a fraction of the new values that he produces. Secondly, he is not paid at all for the preservation of the value of the means that his labor transfers to the new products. Third, he is not paid at all for the increased productive power that flows from his co-operative labor.

B. T., LYLE, WASH.—The "passage about De Leon" in the "Volkszeitung" occurs in that paper's issue of last October 10. The English translation is as follows:

"That contemptible disrupter of the Socialist Movement; that man whose ONLY activity during the last years has consisted in disrupting and injuring the Movement in our land, and who contributes nothing, absolutely nothing, towards the spread of Socialist thought; that "professor" who never had a professorate; that being from whose lips hardly ever did a truthful word drop"; etc., etc.

In the original German it is as follows:

"Jener veraechtliche Zersplitterer der socialistischen Bewegung, dessen EINZIGE Thaetigkeit in den letzten Jahren bestanden hat, diese Bewegung in unserem Lande zu stoeren und zu schaedigen und der nichts, absolut nichts beitraegt, wirkliche socialistische Ideen zu verbreiten, dieser "Professor," der nie eine Professur gehabt, dieser Mensch, aus dessen Munde noch kaum je ein wahres Wort gekommen ist", etc., etc.

T. D. C., EVANSVILLE, IND.—"Trade Union fights" are integral parts of the Labor Movement. They are part of the class struggle. There are no "trade union fights" but the capitalist got his finger in the pie, on one side or the other—often on both sides. Blockish is he, who, wanting to be in the Labor Movement, would honestly seek to keep out of such fights. Watch those who make the claim. They will invariably be found up to their eye-brows in partisanship in such fights.

W. C. A., DETROIT, MICH.—The old law, during slavery times, that made the foreign slave-trade piracy, was nothing but a high tariff law in favor of the slave-breeding States, such as Virginia. It was not humanity that enacted the law but the pocket.

P. M., SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.—Slaves had to be kept in ignorance. Ignorance is a weapon of criminal intent. Hence the Volkszeitung Corporation suppresses enlightenment regarding the I. W. W., and even information concerning its own party. If workingmen are to be kept at all under the thumb of the craft Union leaders, they have to be kept in ignorance.

A. J. D., LOUISVILLE, KY.—What folly! It may lie in the month of one, who considers the capitalist class too powerful to overthrow, to quail before the task of overthrowing the labor fakir. But one, who calls himself a Socialist, who, accordingly, must be supposed to have girded his loins to fight the capitalist class, for him to quail at the idea of "tackling the labor fakir," that is folly.

A. L., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Impossible to accept donations from craft Unions and yet remain unaffected by

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, 361 Richmond st., London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting held in Section Boston's headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, on Wednesday, December 27, 1905. Frank Bohmbach in the chair. All present. Minutes of previous meeting were accepted as read.

Communications: From Section Boston, ordering due stamps. From National Secretary Henry Kuhn, checking off campaign lists and stating amount due N. E. C. From Sections Fall River, Salem, New Bedford and Worcester, casting votes for member of the N. E. C. From J. J. Wall, former secretary of Section Cambridge, stating that owing to removal and resignation of members Section voted to disband and turn all property of the Section over to S. E. C. From E. C. Harding, D. Craig, and M. J. Quirk, returning votes and requesting general information. From Sections Boston and Lynn, voting for John Sweeney, secretary, and Arthur Reimer, for treasurer.

Mortensen and Lombard elected to tabulate vote for member of N. E. C. Reported that candidate Thomas F. Brennan had received fifty-nine votes.

Auditing Committee to meet January 7 to go over Section Cambridge's accounts, the quarterly financial report and to render report on the 10th instant.

Secretary directed to forward the balance, $38.89, due on campaign lists.

John Sweeney, Secretary.
55 Temple St., Boston.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, December 30, the following contributions were received to the above fund:

Scranton, Pa., per A. Gillhaus, J. W. James, $2; J. Kirn, 25c.	$ 2.25
C. M. Nilson, Bouldin Island, Cal.	.40
J. H. Flynn, St. Paul, Minn.	.50
David J. Moran, Pawtucket, R. I.	1.00
Anton, O.—A. Vitek, $1; J. Juergens, 25c.; B. L. Parry, 25c.; C. Spielman, 25c.; A. P. Reiss, 10c.	1.85
E. A. Battell, Ogden, Utah	.25
Fritz Werdenberg, New York	1.00
J. A. Stromqvist, Albuquerque, N. M.	5.00
C. J. Wolfe, Jersey City, N. J.	.50
Mass. S. E. C., balance on campaign lists	38.89
G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill.	1.00
Total	$ 52.64
Previously acknowledged	$1,997.49
Grand total	$2,050.13

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

LACKAWAANA COUNTY, PA.

All members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party are requested to attend a meeting at Burchell's cigar factory, So. Main street, Scranton, Pa., SUNDAY, JAN. 7, 1906, at 2.30 p. m., to map out plan of agitation.

Organizer.

NEW YORK STATE, ATTENTION!

Sections in New York State are urged to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held at Troy, N. Y., on Saturday and Sunday, March 17 and 18, as per call in last issue of Weekly People.

Justus Ebert,
Secretary N. Y. S. E. C.

BRADDOCK, ATTENTION.

All workingmen of Braddock, as well as others that may visit this locality, are invited to attend the following meetings at Sherman's Hall, 224 Eleventh street, Braddock: Wednesday evenings, S. L. P. Branch; Friday evenings, I. W. W. Union; Sunday afternoons, 2.30 p. m., Labor Lyceum.

All you who work for your living should attend.

ORANGE COUNTY, TAKE NOTICE!

A special meeting will be held of Section Newburgh, on Sunday, January 7, at 3 p. m., at S. L. P. headquarters, 127-131 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y., to arrange for a mass meeting to be held on January 22, 1906, to aid the Russian revolutionists, who are bravely and valiantly fighting to throw off he heavy and galling yoke of Czarism, under which they have long suffered.

Comrades: you are urgently requested to attend this special meeting; also to make every effort to induce other members of the working class to come. Their grieance is our grievance; their fight is our fight; their victory is our victory.

T. M. Long, Secretary.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Questions Will Be Considered That Come in Anonymous Letters. All Letters Must Carry a Bona Fide Signature and Address.

(Continued from page 4.)

the craft Union's special interests against the working class.

F. O. F., BATH, S. D.—The issuing of a pamphlet reciting the old A. F. of L. slanders against the S. T. & L. A. would not be a bad move. But the A. F. of L. is rendering that almost superfluous. It is now trotting out substantially the same old corpses against the I. W. W. As fast as these rise from their tombs they can be used to point a moral and adorn a tale.

D. F. L., DAYTON, O.—The A. F. of L. label is either a means to collect dues, or means for the "labor leader" to do business on the sly. In either case the A. F. of L. label is not a bond that binds but a cleft that rives the working class into hostile sections.

T. H. W., RUTLAND, VT.—It is not the knowledge of sound economics only that Gompers Unionism keeps Unionism from. One of the missions of Unionism is to train the working class in the habit of self-imposed and self-enforced discipline. Gompers Unionism crushes that under the weight of despotism.

I. B. L., NEW YORK—The letter of the Pittsburg, Pa., stogie maker upon Perkins' statement with regard to his cigarmakers' Union's readiness to organize the stogie-makers, and Trautmann's letter quoting the constitution of Perkin's own Union against him, have left Mr. Perkins looking like a toad nailed to a barn-door. These Belmont chicks are not merely falsifiers, but stupid falsifiers.

T. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—We say "Morgan-Marxian" and not "Marxian-Morgan" sociology because Morgan contributed the ethnic basis to the sociologic structure raised by Marx. In point of time Marx preceded Morgan. In point of subject Morgan lays the broad foundation for Marxism.

J. C. O'D., BRIDGEPORT, CT.—No doubt the Czar must have a "tired feeling." Probably, however, the most disgusted man on earth to-day is Roosevelt. He gladly allowed himself to be used as a fence for the scheme of the capitalist class of Europe to bring about peace between Russia and Japan. The purpose was to free Linevitch's army so that it could operate against the revolutionists in Russia. But now Linevitch's main effort is to keep that same army out of Russia, and prevent its going over to the revolutionists. Roosevelt was willing to take all the glory of that peace to himself. He should now have all the disgrace of the fiasco.

"CIGARMAKER," NEW HAVEN, CT.—You don't come into court with clean hands, Sir. Do you read the blackguardisms that Gompers writes against De Leon? Of course. Did you ever protest? Of course not. Cleanse yourself of aiding and abetting unfairness first before you demand "fairness" in others.

C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; D. C., ANACONDA, MONT.; R. B., PATERSON, N. J.; A. N. A., KANSAS CITY, MO.; L. C. H., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; W. J., BISBEE, ARIZ.; E. I. S., MUNCIE, IND.; A. O., NEW YORK; E. K., TROY, N. Y.; A. B., OMAHA, NEB.; H. F., CINCINNATI, O.; L. W., SKOWHEGAN, ME.; P. P., OMAHA, NEB.; E. E., NEW YORK; N. N., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; X. X., CHICAGO, ILL.; D. D., PORTLAND, ORE.; S. J., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Matter received.

BOSTON INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

Members of the newly chartered Boston Local Union No. 165, I. W. W., are requested to be present at the next regular meeting, TUESDAY evening, January 9, 1906, and on the second Tuesday of each month thereafter.

Preparations now under way for a grand demonstration in Boston next spring, in the interests of the I. W. W., should enlist every comrale's attention at once.

F. J. Boyle, Secretary.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

rs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

as been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, LLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by uggists in every part of the world. Be sure d ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," nd take no other kind. Twenty-five cts. a bottle.

JANUARY 22, 1906.

INTEREST IN THE INTERNATIONAL WORKINGMAN'S DEMONSTRATION ON "RED SUNDAY" CONTINUES TO GROW.

The call for an international workingmen's demonstration on the anniversary of "Red Sunday," Jan. 22, in aid of the Russian Revolutionists, is rousing increasing interest. Since the last issue of the Weekly People, the Building Trades Local 95, I. W. W., New York City, has elected delegates to the conference of all progressive labor organizations, called under the auspices of Section New York, to be held at the Annex, Manhattan Lyceum, 15-17 E. 3rd street, on Jan. 6. In Paterson, the I. W. W., the S. L. P., the S. P., the Jewish Workmen's Society, and other progressive bodies, have united to bring about a big demonstration. Sections Troy and Newburgh, N. Y., have called special meetings for the same purpose. These are a few of the many concrete steps taken within S. L. P. and I. W. W. circles to add to the many movements afoot to make Jan. 22 an imposing day—a day that will be worthy of the martyrs of liberty whose ignoble murder by a brutal Czar inspired it—a day that will strike terror to the hearts of the ruling classes the world over—a day that will demonstrate the rise of the world's proletariat, under the crimson banner of International Socialism, in no uncertain manner. All organizations that have not acted in accordance with this spirit should do so at once.

In addition to the above, it may also be reported that the Daily and Weekly People continues to receive a growing number of letters, which also reflect the increase of interest in a substantial manner. Here are some of them:

The suggestion of Comrade E. Fischer, that we set aside a day's wages for aiding the Russian Revolutionary movement meets with my hearty approval. I also endorse the sentiment expressed by others to the effect that the time to act is right now. Accordingly, find enclosed $2 which please apply to the Russian fund.

A. Westerlund.

New York, December 27.

E. Fischer's idea is O. K. Personally, however, to make it sure I give my day's wages now, not knowing how things may stand in these days of "great prosperity" on the 22nd of January, 1906.

A. J. Francis.

New York, Dec. 23.

I cannot pledge a day's wages to the Russian Revolutionary Fund, because I am out of work now and do not know whether I will be on January 22. But I send on a twenty-five cent contribution and trust to the future.

The Russian cause is my cause, so accept my mite. I wish it were as many dollars.

E. C. Harding.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., December 26.

I am also an earnest follower of the idea Eugene Fischer suggested, and will willingly give up my wages of that day.

I hope to see this social struggle a success. May the inevitable be speeded on its course.

Yours fraternally,
Frank Knotek.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 25.

In compliance with the call for aid for the revolutionists on the firing line in Russia, I made up my mind to do something. I told my workfellows this, too, and explained to them that the Russian people are now going over the same ground that the American people went over in 1776 and the French in 1789, but with more difficulties to face than had the American or the French revolutionists to face, and that they, together with the rest of the proletairiat of the western countries, are enjoying the advantages bought by the blood of their forefathers, and that now they were duty bound to help their struggling brothers in Russia. Seven out of a total of eight promised $1 each. I am to collect it at 25 cents per week. To this $7 I will add $3, and send it in as I get it.

I think that if other comrades tried this plan they would help their own offering up to a more substantial sum and materially swell the aid we can render to the brave comrades across the sea.

H., Local 67, I. W. W.

Jersey City, Dec. 27.

I am glad to see that the proposition made by Comrade Eugene Fischer and seconded by Comrade Justus Ebert meets with general approval. It could hardly be otherwise with a body of true revolutionists.

However, it appears to me, even that proposition can be and should be improved. I move therfore the following amendment:

"Resolved, That all those who can and wish to assist the Russian proletarians in their revolutionary struggle by contributing to them a day's wage on January 22, 1906, send in those amounts, or whatever more they can, immediately or as soon as ever possible."

While we all understand that the present struggle in Russia cannot be over in a month from now and that money will be needed on and after January 22nd, too, we must bear in mind that the present moment is the most critical moment, that since the inauguration of the present general strike last Wednesday our brothers in Russia are in a life-and-death grip with the combined forces of capitalism and despotism. We must remember that the far-reaching results of this strike will chiefly depend on the ability of our Russian comrades to resist the two forces that the Russian government is banking on, namely: first, the combined brute force of the army and hired cut-throats from the slums, and, second, the hunger of the millions of the wage workers on strike, their families and dependents. We, here in America, who are so far having, as Comrade Ebert says, "a mid-summer picnic" with our "Revolution," cannot help our Russian comrades against the soldiers and hired murderers, but we can and should do considerable to save them and their families from hunger in this supreme hour of their struggle, when they not only sacrifice a day's wage or a week's wage but are staking their liberties and their very lives. This is the moment when we must not only give liberally, but give quickly.

Let every one send immediately to the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, whatever he can and wants to contribute to the Russian Revolution. Those who cannot give immediately all they want to give, can give what they can now and send the rest later. Such prompt action would enable us to have within a few days a goodly sum sent, by cablegram if necessary, to the authorized representatives of our Russian comrades, residing in Switzerland. The money, or at least some of it, could thus reach our comrades in Russia to be of assistance in this strike.

It would also be well that those comrades who cannot contribute any cash now but intend to do it later, send in or give to their local officers or committees their advance pledges stating how much and on what date they are going to pay and that all S. L. P. papers, as well as all others sympathizing with the Russian Revolution, publish in their columns a standing appeal for contributions. It is not possible to do too much in the line of assisting our Russian comrades in their struggle. Whatever we want to do, let us do quickly.

B. Reinstein.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 22.

For a list of contributions to date see page 5.

Give at once!

Labor to make Jan. 22, 1906, a memorable anniversary!

Long live International Socialism!

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

(Continued from page 4.)

rivals, wants his business kept out of politics.

Just so long as Socialists leave pure and simple unionism in possession of the economic field of labor, just so long are the Socialists good fellows. And as long as the Socialists are satisfied with being "good fellows", just so long will the vicious belief prevail among workingmen that there is identity of interest between employer and emplye.

This buttress of capitalism must be overthrown. It can only be taken by assault from the outside, and the force that will overthrow it has already unfurled the standard of revolt, upon its banner is inscribed Industrial Unionism —the class conscious economic organization of labor.

The Industrial Workers of the World do not cry peace when there is and can be no peace; they boldly declare that peace can only come when the workers take and hold that which they produce; when the capitalist is down and out. It takes men to make this declaration, and then stick up for it. The weak-kneed Socialist will drift to the spectacular of the hustings. In the daily conflict in the shop, the self-reliant, courageous, honest man, will be found battling for his cass, and against any man, or set of men, who seek to keep the workers divided. The I. W. W. man will be singled out for punishment, for deprivation, but an appeal to the class consciousness of the workers will not be made in vain, and the mass revolt will come.

The class struggle implies conflict. Despite the best efforts of the misleaders of labor to prevent it, the workers break out in open rebellion, but then it is guerrilla warfare, doomed to defeat. We Socialists must work to change this, we must give our time and talents toward organizing the workers on the economic field, upon the basis of working class solidarity, and to overthrow the error, that there is, or can be, anything in common between employer and employe. This once accomplished, it follows, as the day the night, that a united working class ballot will overwhelm the exploiters at the polls.

At the present moment the important thing is for us militants of the Socialist Party and of the Socialist Labor Party, who recognize that an economically divided working class can never be politically united, it is important, nay imperative, that we stand together for right principles and correct tactics. We who do recognize these things, are bound to come together in the I. W. W. Let us get together quickly, in the class conscious economic organization of labor, and arouse the workers for the final struggle against capitalism. The coward will meet with the scorn he deserves, the utopian will be lost in the mazy by-paths of his own imagination, while the class conscious militant, yielding obedience to exact knowledge, inspired with the granduer of his cause, armed with courage and honesty is bound to win success.

J. H.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

For the week ending December 30, we received 144 subscriptions to the Weekly People, and 31, mail subscriptions, to the Daily People, a total of 175.

Considering the excellence of the papers, and the opportunities that confront us, this record is poor indeed. With the opening of the New Year an endeavor should be made, all along the line, to increase the circle of Weekly People readers. It is the real work of propaganda.

The roll of honor this week is: B. H. Williams, Stockton, Cal., 7; Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill., 7; E. Singewald, So. Norwalk, Conn., 7; E. Halpin, Norfolk, Va., 6; J. Kopelman, Fargo, N. D., 5; W. Dorman, Montreal, Can., 5; F. Leitner, San Antonio, Tex., 5; W. J. Davies, Salt Lake City, Utah, 5; W. E. Kern, New Orleans, La., 5.

S. M. Dehly bought $10 worth of prepaid sub cards.

Don't forget that during January we will accept three yearly subscriptions for one dollar. They must be yearlies, and must reach us at one time accompanied with the cash. No discounts nor premiums allowed. This offer should result in adding 2,000 new readers.

The speech on Indusrial Unionism, delivered in New York, by Eugene V. Debs, will appear in full in the January 20th issue of the Weekly People. Send in your bundle orders. Bundle rates are: 5 to 100 copies, one cent per copy; 100 to 500 copies, 75 cents per 100; over 500 copies ½ cent per copy. Hustle in the orders for this issue. We already have advance orders for 1,910 copies , the I. W. W. of Los Angeles leads the way with an order for 1,000 copies.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The more important orders the past week were 10,000 leaflets to I. W. W. headquarters, Chicago; 2,000 leaflets and 55 pamphlets to Mixed Local No. 91, I. W. W., Yonkers, N. Y.; and 1,000 leaflets to Section Union County, N. J. Pamphlets as follows: Philip Veal, Roanoke, Va., 100; Ed. L. McCoy, Greenwood, B. C., 110; J. U. Billings, Grand Junction, Colo., one dollar's worth; R. Thuman, Cincinnati, O., 50 Preamble Address; S. Brooks, Binghamton, N. Y., 20 What Means This Strike?

Books sold: Harriet M. Hoffman, Berkeley, Cal., 1 Ancient Society; Henry Jardine, Goldfield, Nev., 14 Classical Literature; W. A. Herron, Tacoma, Wash., 3 of the same; E. Singewald, South Norwalk, Conn., 2 Sue stories; G. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn., 1 Sue book; R. E. Mahoney, Mare Island, 1 Sue book; F. Carrol, San Francisco, Cal., 2 Capital. Woman Under Socialism: 3 copies to R. S. LaBarre, Seattle, Wash., 6 to C. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, 2 to W. Jones, Brisbane, Australia, 1 to T. Barnett, Chicago, 1 to D. Waters, Bethesda, Md.

The new edition of "Socialism" by McClure, will be ready the coming week. It is a popular propaganda pamphlet. The speech "Industrial Unionism," by Eugene V. Debs, will be put out in pamphlet form. It should be circulated in conjunction with DeLeon's Preamble Address.

THE I. W. W. VICTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

attempt made to kindle the fires of racial hatred this time, you make a mistake. Everything vile was resorted to; and all met the same fate at the hands of the strikers. We insisted that the race question be buried and derided every attempt of the mischief maker; and when race prejudice could not be injected, the man-dealer tried to infuse politics, but we were ready for him at every turn.

The political incident came in the shape of a donation. One of our young members was given a list, and he went forth with zeal. In his eagerness to do his full duty, he went to one McGee. McGee is "coming out" for mayor of the Smoky City. When our young member asked him to help the men on strike, he asked: "What strike is that?" "We are out at Jenkinson's cigar and stogie factory," he was answered. Then he caught on. He smelled a rat—an opportunity—and proceeded to make capital out of it. He said: "I will give you $10. I always liked to help the workingmen; they are a good lot," and otherwise jollied the young man, until the latter really thought he had a friend of our class in McGee.

The young member came up with the check and asked that a vote of thanks be tendered to McGee. This is where the danger to the strike, aye, the danger to the local, made its appearance. It looked so simple, and was so commonplace that when the writer sounded the alarm, stating that the donation would be twisted into an endorsement of McGee by th yellow journals, for which the I. W. W. never would stand, heated arguments were indulged in; and the right of the local to pass on this, as it saw fit, was the fundamental argument of the friends of the vote of thanks. All that could be said, could not for the moment make them see the danger of the position that the union would be placed in, until I told them that, no matter how they voted, the I. W. W. will not be placed in that light. Then they voted to table the vote of thanks, and the next evening we had the argument again. The misguided members were ready to give their assent to this vote of thanks. I am satisfied that pressure was brought to bear from interested parties on the outside. But to relate what happened in the meantime. We came to the meeting the next evening, reinforced by Brothers Veal and McConnell and we got into the matter and finished it by sending McGee's $10 back in disdain.

The discussion will be remembered with profit by those that were there, and gave attention to the arguments put forth in behalf of the principle. The strike was educational in more ways than one; but this $10 point was certainly valuable.

We had our members at a meeting every day, where they listened to the principles of the class struggle, and such men as McConnell, Veal, Adams, Wright, Holmes and others spoke, and I do not hesitate to say that there is a marked improvement in the make up of the membership of No 200, Tobacco Workers' Local. They have come out of the mill covered with glory, and added another jewel to the crown of the proletarian vanguard, that will be remembered with both pride and profit by those stalwarts that have fought but only to be vanquished in the old style fight. This time with the I. W. W. in the field, supporting the men on the firing line, we have shown what can be done when our class unites to do it.

In conclusion, comrades and brothers, be up and doing! Remember eternal vigilance is the price of liberty! We must fight many battles yet! Get ready for them now.

E. R. Markley.

MENTAL GYMNASTICS.

(Continued from page 1.)

property and refused to return to the Section books and money under his care as secretary.

Mr. Kingsley's vision on "economics" was greatly broadened by the unfortunate meeting with one Claude Knight, who had taken a course of British police force "economics," and, by the aid of Karl Marx, had discovered "the Iron Law of Wages." Mr. Kingsley, seeing the folly of the craft-divided pure and simple union, and, unable to distinguish the class unions, soon absorbed Knight's British police force "economics," and loudly proclaimed thereafter that "'the Iron Law of Wages' had come to stay." With the new "economist," "all commodities exchange at equal value. Labor power being a commodity, also exchanges at equal value." The economic antagonism of the classes had been settled, though with a Proudhoun's bad side still intact.

Mr. Kingsley's antagonistic position toward the economic organization of the working class, along with the liveliness of the subject, caused a large audience to gather at the Socialist Temple, in the expectation of seeing an "economist," with an ultra-scientific reputation obliterate, once for all, the spectre that haunts the bourgeois economist, the I. W. W.

But, lo! the night had turned to day. "The Iron Law of Wages" was no more. The struggle was really on the economic field. To our surprise, Mr. Kingsley spoke of the virtue of the mass strike, showing the good results in Russia, laying great stress on the universal strike as a means to secure for the worker the universal suffrage, and as an example referred to the late street demonstrations of Austria.

"If any one thinks that putting a little piece of paper into a box, is going to emancipate the working class, they will be fooled. I have been deluding myself all the time, when I knew better," was Mr. Kingsley's utterance upon the subject, a complete acknowledgment of guilt, guilty of deluding workingmen honestly groping for light, and the truth was batted for a display of oratory. But the applause that followed was for industrialism and not for oratory. The "economist" up to this had turned a complete somersault from his former position on economic organization of the working class. Evidently he had heard from the rank and file.

Not satisfied with this acrobatic feat, the "economist" has others to please: those who believe the voice is mightier than the sword. Mr. Kingsley stepped forward and said: "All economic actions are but for political purposes. The capitalist class, by virtue of owning the Government own the economic power." Since when have economics become the reflex of politics? Such contradictions and vulgar economics even brought smiles from the countenance of the janitor!

From this time forth, until the close of the lecture, politics was all that was powerful. Never could the working class organize on the economic field. The employed and unemployed had a separate and distinct interest and could never agree. The only economic organization that could exist was that of capitalist industry. "When the whistle blows, you emerge from the fog and enter the shop: see that is the thing," said he; meaning the shop, and not its ownership. The shop, modern industry: that had come to stay, to stifle human society. Great hopes for an ambitious, liberty-loving proletariat! We all waited, hoping for another somersault, one that would take us out of this fix and pre-ordained state of slavery; but, alas, the meeting closed, leaving the working class doomed! The workers' ballot was not worth dropping in the box, and to dream of economic action by the working class was to blaspheme the duly constituted powers.

And there are rumblings!

Sec.

"A FREE COUNTRY."

A Typical Illustration of What it Means in Corporation Towns.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 29.—On my agitation tour in Altoona, Pa., I found the following situation: A town of about 39,000 inhabitants and the principal industry, railroad shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad; a small silk mill, which employs girls and the building trades. The railroad corporation owns the town. The men employed cannot express themselves for fear of losing their jobs: it means leaving the town. This is a hardship on some of them as they have a family and own a little property. Not only does the railroad corporation own their jobs, but they control their politics, for last spring they had the Republican party nominate one of the corporation's tools and each man was called up individually, and the following questions put to him: "You have nothing against Mr. Walker, the candidate for mayor?" Of course, Mr. Wage Slave had nothing against Walker, for the good reason that if he did he would be hunting for another master. The corporation's candidate was elected by a majority of 2,600. Yet we are told that we are in a "free country."

August Gillhaus,
National Organizer,
Socialist Labor Party.

SECTION CALENDAR.

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 280 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Section Indianapolis. Meetings first and **third Tuesdays of each month, at 29½ South Deleware street, third floor.**

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxillary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg. ,Woodward avenue. Open every evening. Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sun-

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Friday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.